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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Russia and Japan 207
Democratic Amity Illustrated . . . 208
"As in Cuba, so in the Philippines" 208
The Waiting Statue of Frederick . . 208
Corruption in Milwaukee 209
Republican Leaders in Cartoon . . 209
The Montana Mine Decision . . . 210
Mr. Rayner's Victory in Maryland . 210
The Cotton Slump 211
The Foraker Reconciliation Scheme . 211
Cartoons: Two Kinds of British Progress 212
The Baltimore Fire 212
Cartoons: Looking for Trouble . . 213
Topics in Brief 213

LETTERS AND ART:

"Parsifal" and the Critics . . . 214
The Problem of Ethical Individuality in the German Drama 214
Portraits: Impressions of "Literary Hoosiers" 215
Is Our Literary Optimism Spurious? 216
Causes and Vices of "Thesis-Literature" 216
A Poet's Protest Against English Illiteracy 217

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Modern Protective Armor 218
Ice-Crushers on the Great Lakes . . 218
Are King-Killers Always Insane? . 219
Why We Forget 219
The Last Great Geographical Prize . 220
Alcohol and Evolution 220
A New Method of Water Purification 221
Arsenic in Food 221
Crystallization and Vital Processes . 221
The Electric Light Forges Ahead . . 222
Science Brevities 222

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Has Protestantism Rejected its Formal Principles? 222
A Jewish Tribute to Christianity . . 222
A Symposium on the Layman's "Indifference" 223
Growing Toleration of Theological Error 224
The Pedigree of the Bible—A Roman Catholic View 224
A Definition of Religious "Health" 225
Religious Notes 225

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Tactics of the War Party in St. Petersburg 226
Cartoons: Innocent Third Parties in a Crisis 226
European Distrust of our Asiatic Policy 227
Rebellion against Germany in Africa 228
Cartoons: "Fiscalitis" 229
A Roman Catholic Secret Society in Ireland 229
Effect of a Russo-Japanese War on the Balkan Problem 230
Points of View 230

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 231-2

Reviews of: "My Friend Prospero" (Harland); "Points at Issue" (Beers); "Reminiscences of the Civil War" (Gordon); "French and English Furniture" (Singleton); "The Russian Advance" (Beveridge).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 234
Current Poetry 234
Personals 236
More or Less Pungent 237
Current Events 237
Chess 239

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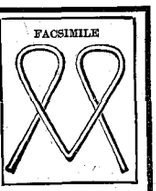

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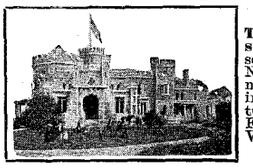
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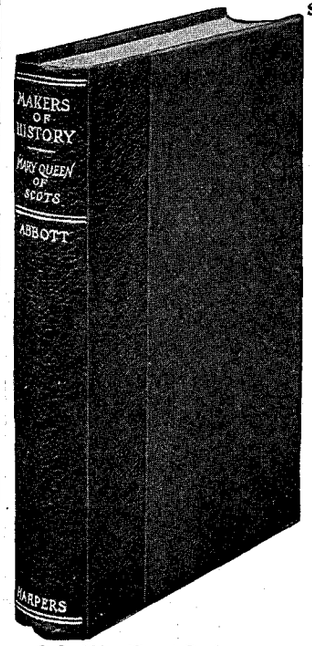

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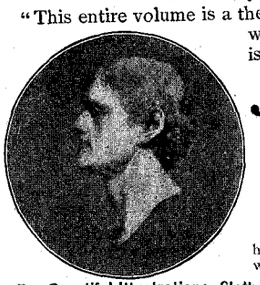

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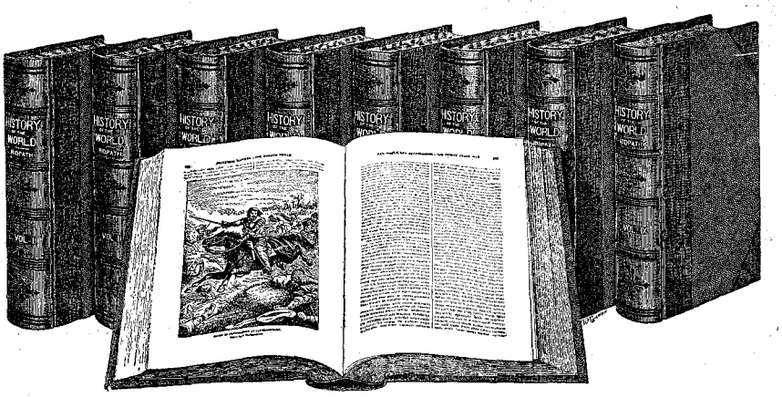

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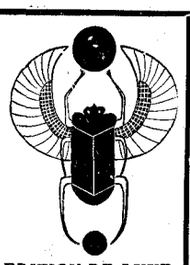

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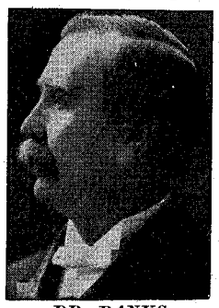

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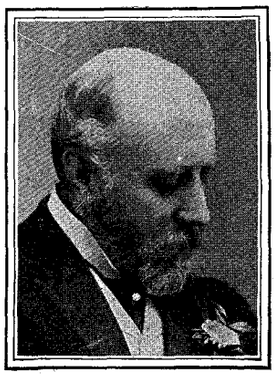

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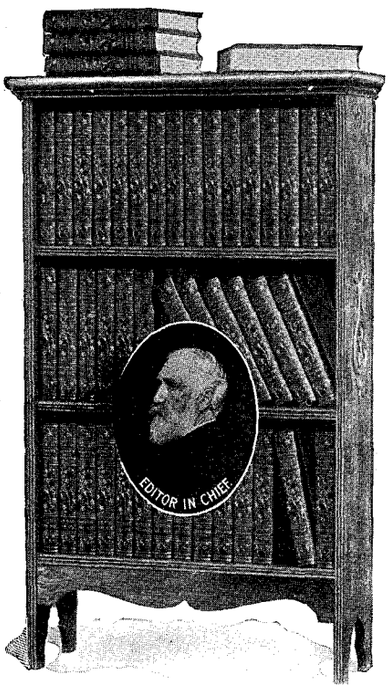

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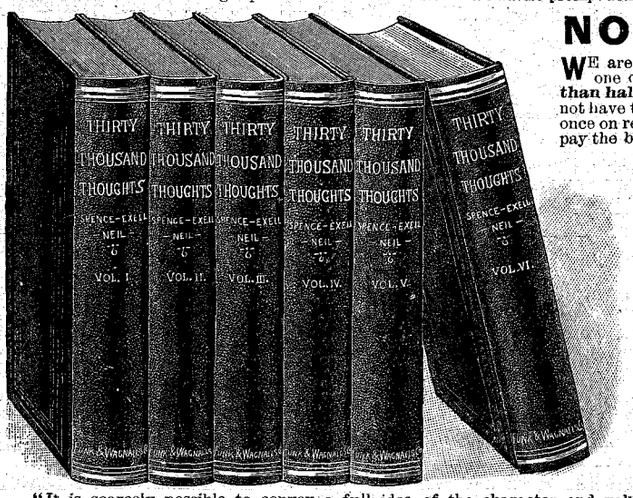

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Ernest F. Gardner, Aurora, Mo., now head of the Gardner-Commons Co., originally enrolled with another school, but a month's trial proved its unfitness. He then enrolled with me, and between the performance of his duties as specialist for advertisers throughout the West he finds time to praise my ability to push young men to the front. Mr. Gardner has that determination and industry so essential, and his future is not in doubt.

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This week I am going to mention a few more achievements of my former students, many of whom are today filling high positions at high salaries, while still others are making thousands of dollars a year as independent advertising writers, conducting their own offices.

The marvelous development of the advertising business has opened up widespread opportunities for ambitious young men and women to earn from $25 to $100 weekly, and even more; and this battle for more business through the great lever of advertising still continues in spite of the conservatism in many channels of trade during the past few months. As an example the *New York World* gained 427 3/8 columns of advertising in 1903 over 1902! This stupendous GAIN in only one year is larger than the total advertising carried by the *World* in 1892, in which year it published only 413 1/4 columns, as against 11,914 columns in 1903.

This multiplication of space, unparalleled in business development, is why advertisers everywhere are calling for those who have been properly trained, and the supply of good help does not begin to meet the growing demand.

The clerk, bookkeeper, salesman, stenographer or subordinate worker who becomes a proficient ad. writer is in a position to earn double the present income, because employers are willing to pay the price for skill.

Many readers have asked me why the Powell System of Advertising Instruction has been so successful in the majority of instances, and my reply is: first, that my long experience and skill—one of the foremost in the history of American Advertising—qualifies me, perhaps, as no other teacher of advertising is today qualified; second, I only enroll those possessed of common school educations, and when the student adds steadfastness of purpose the final result is almost assured. Again, I teach advertising exclusively, and do not divide my time with other interests, nor "teach" as a "side issue." The Powell System is under my personal direction, and my whole time is given up to making my students proficient.

How well I have succeeded in the past few years as the leading teacher is well known from Maine to California, where Powell graduates are earning from two to five times their former incomes, and the portraits given herewith will do much to inspire others who have their way to make in the world.

My students and graduates will readily testify to the fact that my methods are far in advance of others, and that I am able to create that originality and snappy style so essential—and seldom even attempted in other courses.

I shall be glad to mail a copy of my Prospectus, together with a host of testimony of National importance, to every young man and woman who is anxious to get out of the ruts and earn more—also to business men who feel the keenness of competition and want to increase sales and profits.

Making from $100.00 to $800.00 a Month

E. J. RINGUEBERG, Buffalo, N.Y.

To indicate the degree of skill which Mr. Ringueberg has acquired as a Powell student, I will quote a Buffalo prospective student, who said to me a few days ago: "You have turned out a great ad. writer in our city—Mr. Ringueberg, now advertising manager for H. J. Clark & Co. Can you do as well for me?" All who have seen his advertisements will be able to judge keenly as to my knack of developing good ad. men. Mr. Ringueberg's reputation will be national before many years.

C. C. GREEN, Dayton, O.,

another Powell graduate, is now enjoying the distinction of earning double his former salary, and, in addition, is receiving a certain share of his employer's profits, and all on account of his advertising skill acquired by my help. Mr. Green volunteers the statement that nothing compares with the Powell System.

Is it difficult to account for the practically unanimous support of my methods by the leading authorities in view of the good I am doing?

J. A. BRAINARD, New York,

advertising manager of the four large stores of Brill Brothers, is probably the best retail ad. writer in New York. Mr. Brainard left college a little over a year ago and came to the great Metropolis, where it only took a very short time to find out that the country is too full of "general ability." He thereupon became a Powell student, acquired advertising skill in a short time, and then entered Brill Brothers, where he proceeded to "Get the Habit" of doing splendid work.

CHAS. W. FARRAR, Rochester, N. Y.

Some time ago—about a year—Mr. Chas. W. Farrar was employed as a stenographer in Rochester, N. Y. Hard work and small pay was his lot until he became a proficient ad. writer through my instruction. Mr. Farrar is to-day advertising manager of the great Rochester dept. store of Beadle & Sherbourne, and is easily worth double his present salary. His work is bound to land him still higher on the ladder of success. He will bear watching as to his development.

My elegant Prospectus, the most explanatory of its kind, I will mail free if you ask for it. Address me:

GEORGE H. POWELL, 1236 TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK

Readers of The Literary Digest are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan, on Saturday of last week, was interpreted by the American press as the virtual beginning of war. The New York *Tribune* declared at once that it was "reluctantly compelled to regard war as practically begun." Simultaneously the officials at St. Petersburg and Tokyo made statements intended to show that the opposing Government was in the wrong. The St. Petersburg officials declared that Japan's recall of its minister before the Russian note to Japan was delivered was a "piece of impudence," which "places Japan distinctly in the wrong before the world," and throws the entire responsibility of beginning the war upon the Japanese. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* is reported by cable as saying:

"As it turns out, the whole exchange of notes was a farce. Japan only awaited the moment when the cruisers she bought in Italy should have reached Chinese waters. They arrived at Singapore and the Japanese threw off the mask without even waiting for the Russian reply.

"The Asiatics have shown themselves Asiatics. They are unable to observe even the slightest decency. History does not know of a case of similar behavior. We are convinced that public opinion in Russia will give the Japanese a proper reply."

The Japanese officials, on the other hand, point out that three weeks had elapsed, without reply, since Japan's note was handed to Russia, that the contents of the Russian note were already known unofficially, and that the note itself had actually been communicated to other foreign governments. Its contents were known to be such that Japan would not assent to it, and the Japanese Government believed that the formal reply was being delayed to allow Russia to complete military preparations. So diplomatic relations were broken off.

The New York *Press* says of American sympathy in the imbroglio:

"The people of the United States can have no quarrel with the little brown man for the measure of self-defense he has been driven to take. The Jap had found himself with his back to the wall, and he could do nothing but fight or fall.

"When we think that the main point of the Japanese demand was an insistence on the carrying out of the Russian pledge to the Peking Powers to maintain the 'administrative entity and territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire'—a McKinley-Hay policy which Russia bound herself to keep by sacred pledge alike to the United States and other Peking treaty signers as to Japan—American sympathy must be with the nation that has made this common international grievance, and peculiarly American grievance, all her own. Insomuch as the battle of the Japanese nation is to punish Russia for her shameless perfidy in sight of the world in Manchuria, and to enforce the Russian promise of the open door for all the world in China, the Japanese nation's battle is ours."

The Philadelphia *Press* treats the larger aspects of the war as follows:

"The breach of diplomatic relations yesterday between Japan and Russia, a breach which means war, opens the last great struggle in the long contest between Europe and Asia. When Madrid halted the Arab at Tours and Batu the son of Genghis paused in his Tartar invasion six centuries later, after taking Pesth, before Polish resistance, it looked in either case as if Asia might sweep and swamp modern Europe.

"For the last three centuries, since the repulse of the Turks from the siege of Vienna and the organization of the English East India Company, events close together, it has seemed equally clear that all Asia would become, bit by bit, the fief of some European Power. All north Asia is held by Russia, and the core and best of south Asia—India—by England. France and England divide the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Persia is under Russian control. The Turkish Empire survives only through the jealousy of the European Powers. Unless Japan fought, north China would become an appanage of Russia, and the rest of the empire be ingloriously partitioned between European lands whose population would fill the half of one of the eighteen provinces of the Celestial Empire.

"Manchuria and Korea, treaties and the rights of settlement, these are but the mere flying flags of the skirmish line by the side of the great issue which at heart drives Japan into the lists, the last of independent Asiatic lands to fight for the autonomous independence of the yellow race of Asia. Civilized as Japan is, full of European science, learning and discovery, apt at imitating all that Europe has learned and able to add to its better knowledge, Japan is at bottom still Asiatic, pagan, and a believer in the fate, the future, and the full power of the yellow race of Asia.

"The sun that shines on the meteor flag of Japan is the setting sun of Asia, close to its end. Whether it is to rise again the issue of this conflict alone can tell. If Japan wins, or even halts the Russian advance, China will be reorganized under Japanese direction, and a half of Asia and a third of the human race will retain an autonomous self-direction, self-development, and self-rule. The free institutions of Japan, superficially similar to our own, but at heart wholly different in action, aim, and achievement, will be the model on which the political growth and policy of the yellow race will be fashioned. The world will not be wholly white, European and Aryan, a blend of Latin, Slav, and Teuton. Instead there will be the counterpoise of other ideals, other letters, another art, and a differing social system.

"If Russia wins, the Asian sun sets not to rise, and China, like India, Japan, like Turkey, will be but a dependency of the European system, with its parallel and similar force. America to-day has its Asian responsibilities in the Philippines. Heated by this great issue, war begins, a vast melting-pot, into which the peace of the world is to-day cast. What ills and woes, what shock and conflict may arise from this fell caldron, what land will be marshaled or what nation led to war or to captivity, no man can tell. One of the world's greatest struggles opens with this morning's news and knowledge of war."

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A CHOICE OF EVILS.
The poor Democratic donkey does not seem to be pleased with either brand.
—Bowers in the Indianoplis *News*.

FRED I. LEIPZIGER,
Cartoonist, the Detroit *News*.

BARBARA FRISKY.
"'Shoot, if you must, this great old head, but spare your party's flag,' she said."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

DEMOCRATIC AMITY ILLUSTRATED.

"AS IN CUBA, SO IN THE PHILIPPINES."

"I LOOK for the time when the Philippines shall assume substantially the same relation to us as Cuba now holds." This striking declaration by ex-Secretary Root, in a speech at the Union League Club in New York last week, just after his retirement from the War Department, is considered to have considerable significance. The government of the Philippines is administered by the War Department, and Secretary Taft, Mr. Root's successor, signalized the close of his administration as Governor of the Philippines and the beginning of his administration of the War Department by speeches in Manila and Washington, declaring that "the Philippines for the Filipinos" has been and is to be the key-note of his policy. He is understood to mean by this that the islands are to be administered for the benefit of the natives rather than for the benefit of capitalists and adventurers. Secretary Root's declaration, quoted above, occurred in the course of the following remarks:

"The new republic of ours governs itself on the old principles of American freedom. Its star is in the heaven to lead all the republics of South America. And let me tell you, my friends, that they see the star. All the Spanish-Americans of the continent to the south of us are learning from America what they can do when led by our star of liberty. And in the Philippines, where they knew not freedom, for there was no freedom nor any law in the Philippines ere we came there, they are beginning to learn from us what liberty means. I look for the time when the Philippines shall assume substantially the same relation to us as Cuba now holds.

"But all this never could have been done without what rests in the word sovereignty. Never could we have rescued these people from the yoke of tyranny without the exercise of sovereignty. That sovereignty already has made a better day of liberty and law for the Philippines.

"The questions of five years ago are dead. New ones have arisen, but we shall be able to meet them. We shall have the canal. Guarding the neutrality of the isthmus, we shall give to the peoples of South America the freedom they have not known. We shall teach them liberty and how it ought to be used."

Says the anti-imperialist Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"This has been the position of *The Republican* from the outset, and now comes the late head of the Department of the Republican government having to do with Philippine affairs with a declaration that he agrees to that policy. And if he agrees to it, there can be no question that the President agrees to it, even tho ever so quietly for the sake of not appearing to have abandoned the imperialist policy of never haul down the flag, in favor of the anti-imperialist policy of Philippine independence.

"If what Mr. Root now says had been said in the fall of 1898 by the President of the United States and conveyed to the Filipinos, there would never have been any war, never any of the slaughter, the devastation, the suffering, disease and starvation, the reconcentration and tortures, which sent tens of thousands of natives to their graves and hundreds of United States soldiers. But let us not indulge in reproaches in the presence of these signs of returning sanity and loyalty to republican ideals in the government of the nation. Better said now than never. The country is to be congratulated, and so, too, the anti-imperialists, for even Saul must now be counted among their prophets."

A somewhat different view of Mr. Root's declaration is taken by the New York *Times*, which says:

"A good many of Mr. Root's countrymen look for this time too. A good many others look, and perhaps with greater confidence, for the time when Cuba shall assume a nearer relation to us than the Philippines now hold. Most property owners in Cuba look for the coming of that time, not with great confidence, it may be, but certainly with longing."

THE WAITING STATUE OF FREDERICK.

THE despatches from Berlin inform us that a statue of Frederick the Great has been waiting there, packed for shipment, since Christmas or longer, intended as a present from Emperor William to the United States; but that "no intimation has come from Washington as to when the authorities there want it sent." Some of the German newspapers, we are told, are in a rage at this "contemptuous disregard of His Majesty's gift shown by the United States," and want to end the "policy of conciliation" toward "the Yankees, who mistake German courtesy for weakness." The reason the Kaiser's gift has not been sent for, say the Washington despatches, is because the grounds of the War College, in Washington, where it is to be placed, are not yet ready for it. "Piles of brick, lumber, and earth now cover the vicinity of the proposed site," we are told, and the grounds will not be ready for statuary "for several months"—perhaps not till after election. On Sunday week, so says a Berlin despatch, the Kaiser gave Professor Scripture, of Harvard, two phonographic records of his voice for preservation in the Harvard archives. One cylinder contains observations on Frederick the Great, and the other a short disquisition on "Fortitude in Pain."

Well, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "it looks as if we'll have to take Frederick whether we want him or not," and several other journals show a similar lack of enthusiasm over the gift. The Boston *Transcript* refers to it as "a white elephant," and the Washington *Post* argues that a statue of the great Hohenzollern would be more appropriately placed in almost any other land than America. Says *The Post*:

"Frederick was a great warrior, a wonderful strategist and statesman. We are ready to admit, indeed, that he was the great-

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est soldier, all things considered, the world has ever known. But he was, at the same time, the incarnation of tyranny, of autocracy, of absolutism—a ruler in whose philosophy of government individual liberty had no more place than in the philosophy of Commodus. We are told, moreover, that Frederick put obstacles in England's way during our Revolution of 1776. Let us acknowledge that he did. But does any one believe that he was inspired to that course—only a negative course at most—by devotion to or even respect for the principles for which the patriot fathers shed their blood? Is it not notorious, on the contrary, that he was actuated by the rancor against England which followed the retirement of Pitt in 1761 and the consequent change of British policy toward himself? It was the loss of Pitt's annuity of so many hundreds of thousands and the English army commanded by Ferdinand of Brunswick—a soldier scarcely inferior to himself—that filled Frederick with animosity toward his former benefactor. He cared no more for the emancipation of the American colonies than he understood or sympathized with the aspirations of the patriots.

"We can admire the greatness of Frederick—for he was the most stupendous figure of his age—but there is no need to confuse the truths of history."

CORRUPTION IN MILWAUKEE.

"IF the Milwaukee grand jury is not a little careful, there will be no official left to attend to public business," is the pungent remark of the Chicago *Post* on the "graft" investigation in that city; and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* thinks that the "saying about what made Milwaukee famous may have to be revised." A Milwaukee grand jury, whose term of service was two months, has just been discharged after returning fully seventy indictments against forty-five city and county officials for corruption, and the state attorney, it is said, has sufficient evidence to employ the next grand jury in the same good work. The list includes mostly aldermen and former aldermen and supervisors and former supervisors, and nearly all of the men indicted have been arrested. The charges of wrong-doing relate largely to cases of petty grafting, which took place about two years ago. The cases are now up for trial. It is charged that the indicted officials received bribes for using their influence for side-track privileges and street-car franchises; and, further, that many of them received "rake-offs" in the county coal deals, by which the city, at the time of the coal strike, was made to pay more than the regular price for coal. Several other deals, it is charged, were also helped along by bribery. A few of the officials, however, failed to receive any of the funds, and have been indicted for soliciting bribes. One man has been indicted for accepting a bribe of three tons of coal, while Supervisors Battenberg and Mead and Marshal Stoffeld, of Whitefish Bay, have been held for horse-stealing in connection with the county morgue horse deal.

In the list of the indicted we find: Albert G. Meixner, former secretary of the Fette and Meyer Coal Company, seventeen indictments for obtaining county orders under false pretenses; eight indictments against Supervisor Julius Freige, and four against Supervisor Edward F. Straus for the same offense; three indictments against State Senator Barney A. Eaton, and five against Charles Cooke, former alderman, for bribery.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* makes these remarks regarding the work of the grand jury:

"The amounts involved in the cases of graft uncovered so far are small, but the importance of a case of this kind can not be measured by the amount of money stolen from the public. The petty thief will become a big thief if he has a chance, and the small 'peanut' grafter will as readily engage in larger deals if he has an opportunity to do so. The real importance of these cases is to be found in the fact that men elected to public office have proved to be dishonest. The low moral standard by which their official conduct is governed is given prominence, not by the amount of money misappropriated, but by the fact that they misappropriated money.

"It is believed by many that the grand jury is clearing out the petty offenders first, and that they purpose later to send in true bills against officers whose crookedness has cost the county, and possibly the city, substantial sums. The investigations conducted by the county board committees disclosed facts in relation to the County Hospital and the House of Correction that have not all been covered by indictments. . . . The natural inference is that the grand jury will have something to say in reference to these matters later on. As there have been no public investigations into city crookedness, it is impossible to predict what revelations will be made in that quarter. As the matter stands now, it may be said that the grand jury has accomplished something more than to report progress, and there is still more to follow. . . . . .

"But the dishonest men and the honest men who have been blind to what was going on about them should be retired to private life, in order that the business affairs of the county may be put on a business basis. The payment of kited bills, duplicate bills, and fraudulent bills must be stopped. There is no more reason why Milwaukee County should be robbed than there is why a department store or a manufacturing establishment should be looted by employees. To the end that a thorough reformation may be effected, it is hoped that the new grand jury will prove to be as efficient and fearless as the one that closed its labors Saturday."

"HIS GRAY EMINENCE."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"MAKE NO TRUCE WITH ADAM ZAD, THE BEAR THAT WALKS LIKE A MAN."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN CARTOON.

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THE MONTANA MINE DECISION.

WHAT the Boston *Herald* calls "about the biggest holdup ever perpetrated under the forms of law in this country" is ended by the Montana Supreme Court's decision that the Boston and Montana Copper Company may pay dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company (thus dissolving Judge Clancey's injunction). The Boston *Transcript* says that this case is "second only to the Northern Securities case." The newspapers have regarded this Montana contest as a fight between F. Augustus Heinze and the Rockefeller interests, and a writer in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (February) describes the struggle as a free-for-all battle for copper, in which the legislature and the courts are resorted to more to obtain sanction for shrewd and bold deals than to obtain justice. In the present decision the Rockefeller interests, for the moment at least, are triumphant. The Boston *Transcript* treats the decision as follows:

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE,

Who has just suffered a reverse in his fight with the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana.

"The Amalgamated Copper Company has won its case in the matter of the dividends on its holdings of Boston and Montana shares. The Supreme Court of Montana not only reverses former decisions, but reviews the case and demonstrates the Amalgamated's contention. The combine has been prevented from receiving dividends on its holdings of the Boston and Montana shares through litigation and injunctions presumably inspired by the Heinze or opposition element in the famous Montana copper war, which has raged strenuously since the combine was formed. Of course the Boston and Montana dividends, with those from Amalgamated holdings of Parrot and Butte and Boston shares, constitute a material part of Amalgamated company income, and the back dividends aggregate a large amount—many millions.

"That Amalgamated stock should be depressed, after a slight spasmodic advance on the announcement of the decision, is what is most puzzling to the Street; but as copper metal is lowered in price at the same time, it looks as if, for purposes of their own, the big combine interests desire no 'boom' in copper stocks just now. As to the immediate result of the releasing of the Boston and Montana dividends, little idea of increased Amalgamated dividend, immediately, seems to be entertained. The big company desires to accumulate a surplus of size enough to place the stock on a solid basis so that when it does begin to pay dividends commensurate with its actual income under normal conditions it can maintain them without the ups and downs of late years. The decision is vital and ought to mean much. It is second only to the Northern Securities case, tho it has been much more complicated by reason of the ins and outs of Montana politics. But the decision places squarely on record the principle that the courts will not uphold manifest personal attack on corporations. If the Amalgamated violates the law of Montana in combining the other properties into its maw, the State should determine the fact by bringing suit, not a small shareholder for obvious personal reasons against the majority interests.

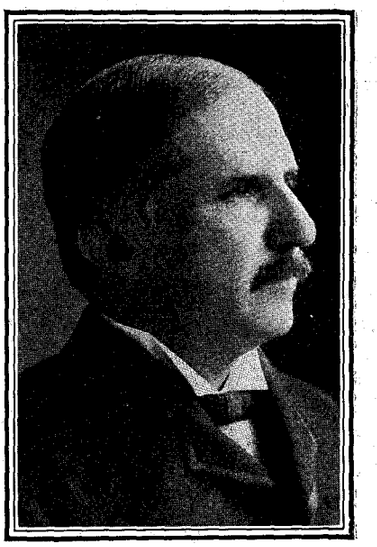
"But the failure of Amalgamated stock to respond to this important victory is a singular development, indicating that all is not clear as yet in the big combine. There is the pity of it all, and because of the 'blind-pool' nature of the copper trust the public gain by this decision is clouded in most men's minds. To pick out the actual ethical basis of it all is difficult indeed; two great rival interests in copper have convulsed a whole State, and beneath the surface of attack and defense the real and actual public weal seems to stand a good chance of becoming secondary, even if it do not get lost entirely in the mixup. Meanwhile the Boston copper shares languish; there is a damper on all attempts at enthusiasm, and the price of the metal is marked down even as the announcement is made of the Amalgamated's legal victory.

"Copper affairs are at the mercy of mystery and manipulation by 'magnates' as never before in our day, but this much is plain: there is a good volume of consumption of the metal abroad and a moderate demand has been seen at home. Both have quieted, but even at current prices there ought to be good profits in copper mining, and doubtless the situation will clear further now that the Montana tangle has begun to unravel."

MR. RAYNER'S VICTORY IN MARYLAND.

THE election of Isidor Rayner (Dem.) to be Senator from Maryland for six years from March 4, 1905, arouses most interest from the fact that his success "is a clear defeat for Gorman," as the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says. Mr. Rayner, who will be remembered as Admiral Schley's counsel before the Court of Inquiry, announced his own candidacy during the campaign last fall, was his own principal orator on the stump, and when the contest was transferred to the legislature, he was his own political manager. It "was essentially a fight of the individual against the machine," says the paper just quoted, and "the primary moving force in his campaign was his popularity, and his popularity has won in the open." Senator Gorman's candidate, Bernard Carter, could muster only eleven of the eighty-nine Democratic votes in the legislature, and the real fight was between Rayner and ex-Governor Smith, who had led the negro-disfranchisement movement.

Mr. Gorman's prestige "is unquestionably damaged" by the Rayner victory, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), while in the national capital "his prestige has already been badly damaged by the constant and uninterrupted succession of failures marking his attempt to lead the Senate Democrats." The same correspondent continues:



ISIDOR RAYNER,

The new Democratic Senator from Maryland, whose election is considered a blow to the prestige and power of Senator Gorman.

"Tho Mr. Gorman was heralded as a brilliant leader, just the man to solidify the Democratic forces and marshal them to victory, his leadership has resulted little better than did that of James K. Jones, of Arkansas. His Cuban reciprocity policy was scouted and dissipated into ineffectiveness by the Senators whom he attempted to lead in opposition to their own wishes and to the policy of House Leader Williams. His attempt to unite them on his own Panama Canal policy has met with such signal failure that he will not submit the question to a caucus because of the certainty that a verdict would be formally recorded against him.

"These are the only attempts at leadership he has made, and his failures are not counterbalanced by any successes. All this has been a matter of much comment among the Southern Democrats, from whom he draws his principal support for the Presidency. It is being commonly said that the old politician's hand has lost its cunning, and that his skill has departed.

"But one last argument has remained as the standby of the Gor-

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man men. They have pointed to his control of his own State as proof that he is still the invincible political leader of old. Warfield's majority for Governor was small, but it was won on the race issue, which Mr. Gorman made, and his victory has been pointed to as proof that Gorman controls the State.

"But Rayner's victory has given a black eye to that last argument, in the opinion of the Southern men."

THE COTTON SLUMP.

JUST as the price of cotton seemed to be swiftly and surely approaching twenty cents, and while the King of England, ignoring the Chamberlain campaign and the demand for Irish legislation, in his address to Parliament, was telling that body that the cotton situation had inspired him "with deep concern," the price paused in its upward flight, wavered, and then plunged downward in a manner to bring dismay to the followers of Sully and Brown, and glee to the mill men. On Monday of last week cotton was quoted at 17¼ cents; on Saturday it was down to 14. What caused the slump? "The only explanation of the collapse," says *Dun's Review*, "was the announcement that the leading operator had arranged to take a trip south for recreation." The trip has been postponed. The Chicago *Record-Herald* observes:

"And what precipitated this 'crash' in cotton? The news of a record-breaking crop and of diminished demand? No. The panic had no relation, near or remote, to the cotton crop or the conditions of supply and demand. It was merely a panic among gamblers, who knew little and cared less about the visible or probable supply of raw cotton. The speculators were neither merchants nor producers.

"Cotton brokers were transformed into frenzied madmen by the report that Daniel J. Sully, head of the gambling clique, had cabled his Liverpool correspondents that he was going away for a two weeks' rest!

"With this news was coupled the disquieting report that before leaving for a two weeks' rest Sully had unloaded all his holdings, which, rumor had it, amounted to a million bales. Then the crash came. In less than an hour the May option fell a cent and a quarter a pound, or $6.25 a bale, and an hour later, when the market began to rally, the brokers were ever more excited in their attempts to buy back what they had unloaded.

"While these gamblers were making a football of the price of cotton, many mills were closed and a great industry seriously disturbed. Such a wide fluctuation in the price of a staple in the course of an hour could have no possible basis in natural conditions. Gamblers who force the prices of staples up and down, regardless of the law of supply and demand, are a menace to the country. They invest the market with doubt and uncertainty, and their speculations are calculated to have a ruinous effect upon American industry."

We have presented the planters' view of the cotton boom from time to time in quotations from Southern papers. The view of the cotton manufacturer is treated in the following editorial in *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston):

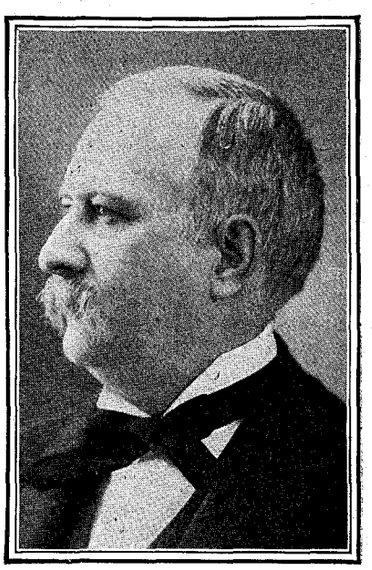
"The situation of the raw cotton and goods market is one around which centers a great deal of interest. With cotton selling around 16 cents a pound, the manufacturer, as a rule, fails to see any margin for profit at present prices for his output. Some manufacturers, however, are running their machinery right along, not a bit apparently discouraged at the high price of cotton, nor worrying over it either. There are others who are manifestly despondent over the whole situation of affairs. They do not seem to take note that there is probably enough cotton to supply all legitimate demands of manufacturers.

"From the action of some of them, one would be led to suppose that the supply of raw cotton was to be a thing of the past. Not much doubt exists as to there being a shortage—not a very large one, or one that need cause any manufacturer to feel that he is not going to be able to get all the cotton he desires to run his spindles.

"Cotton has advanced over 200 per cent., and after touching 17¼ cents this week is now selling at 16¾ cents, the highest price known in thirty years. On the other hand, print-cloths have advanced over 100 per cent., selling at 4 cents., as against 1⅞ cents in May, 1898, with cotton at 5 5/16 cents. The present price of print-cloth is the highest in twelve years. This price of 4 cents is not exactly on a parity with cotton at 16¾ cents, but still it may be approximately so when it is taken into consideration that the cost of production has been materially reduced through the instrumentality of new and improved machinery, as well as the many little savings which have been brought about under the stress of sharp competition. The bulls will not probably get off their high position until they see some sign that consumption is being cut down so radically as to harmonize with the probable supply. That consumption is being lessened we have evidence at every hand. It is not being done by concerted action upon the part of manufacturers, but by the application of sound and sensible business principles, as developed in their own mills."

THE FORAKER RECONCILIATION SCHEME.

"WHAT a narrow escape the President had from fatal injury at the hands of fool friends!" exclaims the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), in commenting on the sensation caused by the Foraker bill, which aims to amend, or, as some put it, "take the starch out of" the Interstate Commerce and Sherman Anti-trust laws. According to the general newspaper view of the episode, Senator Foraker, who stands as a firm friend of President Roosevelt and an opponent of Senator Hanna, was grieved at the Wall Street opposition to the President, and thought it would be a clever stroke to reconcile this opposition and assure a triumphant return of Mr. Roosevelt to the White House. So he introduced into the Senate a little bill of one paragraph, providing:



SENATOR FORAKER (REP.), OF OHIO,
Whose trust bill is regarded as a blundering attempt to reconcile "Wall Street" and the President.

"That nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect foreign trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in any act amendatory of either of said acts, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce, or shall prohibit any act or any contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, provided that such restraint be reasonable, or shall hereafter authorize imprisonment or forfeiture of property as punishment for any violation of said acts, except for perjury or contempt of court."

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Cassatt, and Mr. Stillman were in Washington when this bill was introduced, and the two latter had just dined with the President, so that it may have seemed that the psychological moment for reconciliation had arrived. Senator Foraker had been reading a speech made by Attorney-General Knox in 1902, and says that he thought Mr. Knox would favor his measure; and says also that there is a passage in Senator Hoar's autobiography that led him to think that his amendment would bring the Sherman act (which was written by Senator Hoar) to mean more nearly what its framers intended.

But everything went wrong. Candidate Hearst's papers came out in screaming headlines and half-page editorials in display type proclaiming that the President had "surrendered to the trusts," and not a few other papers expressed similar suspicions. Attorney-General Knox, when asked if the bill was introduced with the knowledge or approval of the Administration, exclaimed "Abso-

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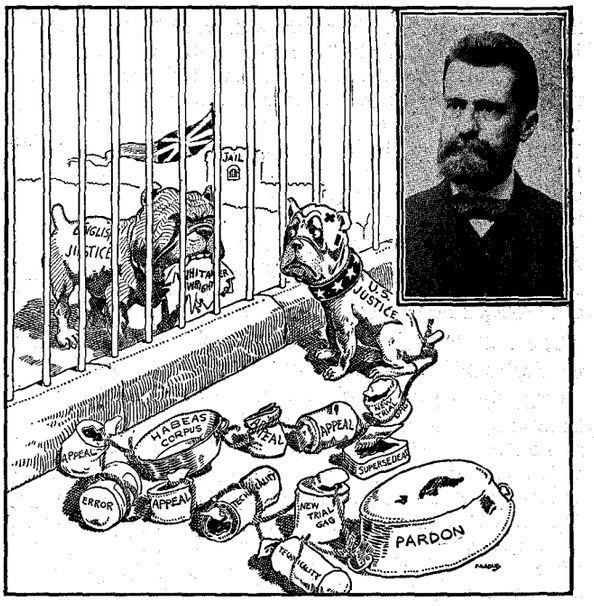
THE CAMEL WANTS TO WARM HIS NOSE.

—Orville P. Williams in the Boston *Herald* (with portrait of the cartoonist).



ENVY.

—Luther D. Bradley in the Chicago *News* (with portrait of the cartoonist).

TWO KINDS OF BRITISH PROGRESS.

lutely, no!" and went on to disapprove of it so vigorously as to destroy all notion that it is an Administration measure. Not a Senator or representative has come forward to defend the measure in the newspapers, altho it is not unlikely that some favor it, and the supposed reconciliation scheme is treated as the misguided attempt of a friend who "meant well."

Such a thing as favorable action on the Foraker bill is "utterly impossible," declares the Baltimore *American*, and the Washington *Star* says similarly: "There is no earthly prospect of the enactment of a measure of this character, which is evidently designed to soften the asperities of the Sherman law and to make the ways of the trusts easier. The party adopting such a proposition, in the face of the pronounced public sentiment against the trusts, would deliberately invite disaster." *The Wall Street Journal* predicts that "high finance" will accept Mr. Roosevelt in spite of his attitude toward the trusts. It says:

"The President's attitude in regard to the enforcement of law is unchanged. The Foraker bill is not an Administration bill.

"Now this being the President's position, there is nothing else that high finance can do but to accept Mr. Roosevelt, or something much worse—perhaps a combination of Bryan and Hearst. We think that it will accept Mr. Roosevelt. His honesty, his firmness, his devotion to law, are becoming more and more appreciated as time goes on, and even financial interests which are inconvenienced by having the law enforced against them must feel a sense of security in having a President who will enforce the law against all.

"As to the Foraker bill, it is not likely to pass at this session or at any other. That word 'reasonable' in the bill, defining what is restraint of trade, is altogether too broad and indefinite. It would open the door for infinite mischief.

"But of course some relief is necessary. Some law must be passed which shall permit the corporations to secure the benefits of proper regulation of competition. A decision adverse to the Northern Securities Company would probably hasten such legislation. It seems to us that it should take the form of an act enabling the railroads and other corporations to pool their business subject to government supervision and a comprehensive publicity."

A few papers, however, would like to see the anti-trust laws modified in some such way as Senator Foraker proposes. "The Foraker bill in its essence at least is sound, and some day some such bill will be passed," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the measure is one which, out of respect for its own reputation and of regard for the industrial and commercial welfare of the country, Congress ought to adopt without delay." The New York *Sun*, which is perhaps the leading exponent of our "high finance," says:

"We wish that the Foraker bill had been introduced when it would have had the aspect of honest and straightforward remedial legislation. A worse time for bringing it forward than the present there could not be.

"It is humiliating to reflect that the legislation of the country has been so perverted to the ends and uses of demagogues that such a measure should be necessary to set it straight; but it is still more humiliating to have to confess that the remedy is now vouchsafed only from discreditable and unworthy motives. It adds another grave reproach to the universal indictment that the gifts of the people are conferred through the medium of barter and sale and that the expression of the popular will is determined by the unscrupulous use of patronage, or cash, or chicanery, or by all three.

"However eminently wise and just are the provisions of Senator Foraker's bill, and however salutary would be their operation whenever they were enacted, it is equally true that nothing could be more damaging to Mr. Roosevelt than its introduction at this particular juncture."

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

THE tremendous fire which ate out the heart of Baltimore's business district early in the week, and which is still burning as these lines are written, elicits much sympathetic comment. The loss, which is estimated at this writing at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, bids fair to surpass the loss of the great Chicago fire of 1871, which was reckoned at $190,000,000. The loss in the Boston fire of 1872 was about $80,000,000, the loss in the Ottawa-Hull fire in 1900 was about $12,000,000, and that of Jacksonville in 1901 about $11,000,000. Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is one of those disasters to which most large cities at one time or another in their history have been subjected. Chicago and Boston, and Jacksonville and Paterson will be recalled to the present generation, with their sacrifice of human life and hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate. It would be idle to make comparison at this early hour, but comparison will ultimately be made. Chicago, whose population at the time was less than that of Baltimore now, was almost wiped out, with losses amounting to nearly $200,000,000; Boston, not so large, a year later suffered a

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loss of $73,000,000, and Paterson, with one-fifth the population of Baltimore, but recently lost $8,000,000 in its great fire.

"All recovered, and Baltimore, with which the whole country will sympathize in its great disaster, will recover. It is one of the most substantial of American cities. It has not been growing quite as rapidly in population as some of its sister cities in the North, but in its business reputation, its conservatism, its financial credit and the solid character of those who are active in its business affairs, it has nothing to yield to any other municipality. The courageous and enterprising spirit which dominates the American in all circumstances, whether of dire calamity or natural difficulty, will speedily restore the waste, retrieve the misfortune, and make a new Baltimore."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* expects to see a new Baltimore rise, more splendid than the old:

"The blow which has fallen upon Baltimore—the heaviest ever inflicted by ill-fortune upon that city—comes at a time which augments its magnitude as a calamity. Baltimore has suffered much of late through embarrassments of sundry large industrial and financial enterprises—the last concern to confess insolvency was domiciled on the edge, if it is not now within the fatal circle, of the flaming district. The city's resources have been recently repeatedly called upon to sustain weakened institutions and to suffer depletion through broken ones.

"But now what promised to be a season of unusual, almost of unprecedented, prosperity was opening. Cotton is up; the South once more has plenty of money; and Southern buyers for the spring trade were already thronging to Baltimore, elate yesterday with the prospects of a splendid business. The warehouses were stocked to their capacity. And it was at this, the most luckless moment, that misfortune fell.

"It is not for a moment to be doubted that the gallant spirit of the sons of Maryland will rise to meet and surmount this climax of disaster. Other cities have been flame-swept only to issue rejuvenated and newly splendid. Calamity does not appall American energy, and the dire news we record to-day of Baltimore will certainly prove only a preface to the story of the rising of great modern houses of business, the opening of more attractive streets and the reenergizing of old, together with the initiation of new enterprises, to compel the visit of all wholesome prosperity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AS to the mean temperature of February, it can't be any more so than January's was.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

POSSIBLY Mr. Carnegie has decided to compromise and allow the steel trust to act as his substitute in dying poor.—*The Washington Post.*

FROM the way he hurried through Chicago, it is suspected that Governor Taft brought back some valuables from the Philippines.—*The Detroit News.*

MR. BRYAN'S advice to "put conscience before dollars" might even be extended to put it also before the platform of 1896.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

KOREA is as big as Kansas. Think how the United States would fight before it would relinquish any part of Kansas!—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

RADIUM, you may have observed, is now guaranteed to do all those things that liquid air was going to do a few years ago.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. HEARST'S money planks are highly popular with Democratic campaign workers. The more of it he planks down the better they like him.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

WE are glad to hear that "speech is free" at Chicago University. From what we've seen of the product, that's about what it's worth.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

NOW that Mr. Schwab has admitted that he owns $20,000,000 worth of steel stock, the question naturally arises whether he has not already been sufficiently punished.—*The Boston Globe.*

IN support of his bill for cleaner currency, Representative Gaines might point out that if his party gets into power it will clean up all the money in the treasury.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, of Pennsylvania, declares that he is sick of his position. We have felt all along that the governor would strike a popular chord if given time.—*The Washington Post.*

PRESIDENT HARPER says that University of Chicago professors are free to criticize Rockefeller. However, there are some forms of freedom that wise men do not dabble in too freely.—*The Chicago News.*

FIRST Senator Dietrich, then Senator Burton, had to return home to face charges. "Sir, you are a villain," said Brabantio to Iago in the play. Iago made reply: "Sir, you are—a Senator."—*The Houston Chronicle.*

REPRESENTATIVE VAN DUZER, of Nevada, wants to know if convicts make post-office supplies. There is no information on the subject, but there are indications that post-office supplies are making convicts.—*The Washington Post.*

IN reply to an inquiry from the House, Attorney-General Knox says that his department has no automobiles. Now that we think of it, we recall that his department really never has been accused of scorching.—*The Indianapolis News.*

"IF, as you say, John D. Rockefeller's income is $125 a minute, what would you do with it if it was yours?" asks a correspondent. It would not cause us any more worry than our income would to John D. if he had it.—*The Washington Post.*

"BUT," said the Englishman, "you have nothing to see over here—nothing in the way of grand old things that have long since fallen into disuse." "We haven't, eh? Wait till I get you a copy of the city ordinances."—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

ONE of the announced aims of the present move toward "peasant reforms" in Russia is "to instill in the peasants respect for the rights of property." It can be authoritatively denied that there is any intention to use the St. Petersburg oligarchy's performances in Manchuria as an object-lesson.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

RUSSIAN EAGLE: "This is where two heads are better than one."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

MARS: "Just a little more, and I'll give that Peace Congress a jolt!"
—Pughe in *Puck* (New York).

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

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LETTERS AND ART.

"PARSIFAL" AND THE CRITICS.

NEVER before has any stage production in this country aroused such widespread discussion as "Parsifal" has aroused. Never before, it might perhaps be added, has a work of genius been so variously estimated. Is "Parsifal" a great spiritual drama; or is it a cry of pessimism—"a sublimated argument for the 'denial of life'"? Is it "the most wonderful and impressive thing ever done in music," as Mr. Ernest Newman, an authoritative critic, has said; or is it "the child of Wagner's artistic decrepitude," as Mr. James Huneker recently declared? Out of the Babel of controversy, one fact, at least, emerges: only a work of colossal proportions could have produced so much commotion. The Rev. Howard Duffield, a New York clergyman, who deprecates the "unhappy excess of zeal" displayed by coreligionists, who thinks that "Parsifal" is "a veritable 'stage-consecrating play,'" and who compares it to John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," has this to say (in *The Criterion*, February):

"A chip drifting upon the Atlantic does not stir up such a sea, and leave behind it such a foaming wake. . . . This universal hubbub simply proves that the scope of 'Parsifal' is encyclopedic; that it runs the gamut of experience; that it sweeps a circle of influence vast as the horizon of thought. The core of every error is a truth. Beneath all surface differences there is a stratum of common agreement. The vehement and insistent fashion in which all sorts and conditions of men keep finding in this notable work something that impinges upon their special way of looking at things, makes it clear as daylight that the ideas embodied in 'Parsifal' move along this central plane of being. It carries the mind down to that basal point where all experiences of life overlap. It wakens those chords of emotion which vibrate through the vital centers of the human consciousness."

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—From *The Illustrated Sporting News* (New York).

The strength of "Parsifal's" human appeal is universally conceded; but its artistic value is as widely questioned. In an article in *Leslie's Weekly* (January 28), bearing the sensational title, "The Blasphemy and Shame of 'Parsifal,'" Eleanor Franklin refers to the opera as a "wild, wondering swan song," and goes on to say:

"If 'Parsifal' were Wagner's musical masterpiece, as so many newspaper paragraphers seem to have inferred from the general trend of discussion, there would still be some acceptable excuse for wanting to see it in New York at any cost; but it is not. It is inferior in many respects to almost any other of the great master's earlier productions. Moreover, its atmosphere is so rarefied, its theme is of such exalted monotony, as to be almost incomprehensible to the general unmusical Anglo-Saxon public."

Mr. W. J. Henderson, musical critic of the New York *Sun*, finds it "both amusing and pathetic to see an audience sitting with bowed heads at the performance of this Kiralfy spectacle of holy things." It seems to him, he says (writing in *The Theatre*, February), that "there is something defective in the vision which fails to penetrate the tinseled garb of processionals, ballet, transformation scenes, steam and purple light, and to discern the emaciated and anemic form which is beneath." Similarly, Geraldine Bonner writes in the San Francisco *Argonaut* (January 25):

"Heard for the first time, it has left upon my mind the impression that Wagner's powers when he wrote it were on the decline. The wondrous spontaneity and richness of his genius had exhausted themselves. The 'glory and the dream' that were his when he wrote the Ring no longer flooded his mind with their magic. He was in his sixties, and the exuberance of creative power, the passionate effervescence of his imagination, had been expended.

"'Parsifal' has been the best-advertised opera in the world. The fact that you had to go to Baireuth to see it enhanced its worth a hundredfold to those who value their pleasures according to price and exclusiveness. If 'Parsifal' had been free to any opera-house as the Ring has been, as 'Tristan and Isolde' is, I do not believe it ever would have competed successfully with either of these works of the master's splendid prime."

Against such views must be set the opinions of Mr. Richard Aldrich, musical critic of the New York *Times*, who contributes an appreciative paper on "Parsifal" to *The Critic* (February); and also of Lawrence Gilman, the author of an article appearing in *The North American Review* (January). Mr. Gilman says:

"'Parsifal' is unique among Wagner's achievements. It has not the continual and flaming inspiration of 'Tristan,' the tragic puissance of 'Götterdämmerung,' the unflaggingly felicitous invention of 'Siegfried'; nor are the themes inveterately eloquent in denotement. But in no other work has he compassed the exquisitely dexterous art, the emotional subtlety, the insinuating poignancy, of this score. Nowhere else in his writing is to be found such a theme as that which the commentators have chosen to identify as the 'second Herzeleide motive,' which appears for the first time when Kundry, in the garden scene of the second act, tells Parsifal of his mother's anguish after he had left her; nor has he ever approached, in intricately cumulative intensity, the chromatic passages of the 'changing-scene' in the first act; and how piercing are the phrases with which the 'Good Friday' scene closes! Above all, how ineffably lovely is the benign and exalted music of the final scene, where is uttered, as it seems, with an authentic finality, a signal of that purification through pity and terror whereby we are put in touch with immortal things."

THE PROBLEM OF ETHICAL INDIVIDUALITY IN THE GERMAN DRAMA.

AN analysis of the motif of contemporary German drama is given by John Firman Coar, professor of the German language and literature in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, in his recent "Studies in German Literature in the Nineteenth Century." He points out the fact that the literary work of the three most promising writers of the waning nineteenth century—Ernst von Wildenbruch, Hermann Sudermann, and Gerhart Hauptmann—show "all the characteristic phases of a struggle for the ideal values of life." Somewhat more explicitly he states that in their poetry, which indeed comprehends their drama, they "tried to solve the great problem of ethical individuality. In the individual soul they saw the reflection of a social longing, and in individual character the product of the conflict between that which is and that which is to

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be. In their works the individual stands not merely for his age, but for a coming age begotten in his age."

The first of this trio, Professor Coar asserts, was not so unqualifiedly modern as Sudermann and Hauptmann. "He was more what one might call a modernized Schiller with Shakespearian tendencies. He sought his ideals in the past, viewed the present in the light of what had been, and endeavored to depict historic events as portents of modern achievements or as symbols of modern conditions." He completely typified, in the struggle of the individual, the progress of civilization. He went back to the tragedies of English or German national history for his themes, and while his heroes, like Harold in his drama written in 1882, often seem to suffer defeat, yet their ethical ideals have been justified by modern life. Wildenbruch's point of view is differentiated from that held by the other two in the following paragraph:

"Neither Sudermann nor Hauptmann possessed this perspective of history. They were not content to say, as Wildenbruch might have said: Rest assured that your bitter conflicts portend a better state of society! It has ever been thus. All your vague longing will some day be realized in the body social, for you are the better soul that in the future will direct its actions. Sudermann and Hauptmann desired to see this better day of the future as clearly as Wildenbruch saw in the present the better future of the past. They tried to picture the individual in his relation to modern society—and by doing so, to lay bare the soul of modern civilization. But the efforts of Sudermann took a different direction from those of Hauptmann. The former was a North German, and wrote amid the busy scenes of the German metropolis; the latter was a South German, and sent most of his writings into the world from a quiet rural retreat. Sudermann stood before the sphinx of life and demanded answer to the question, What is the moral worth of society? Hauptmann raised his wistful eyes and queried, What is its spiritual worth?"

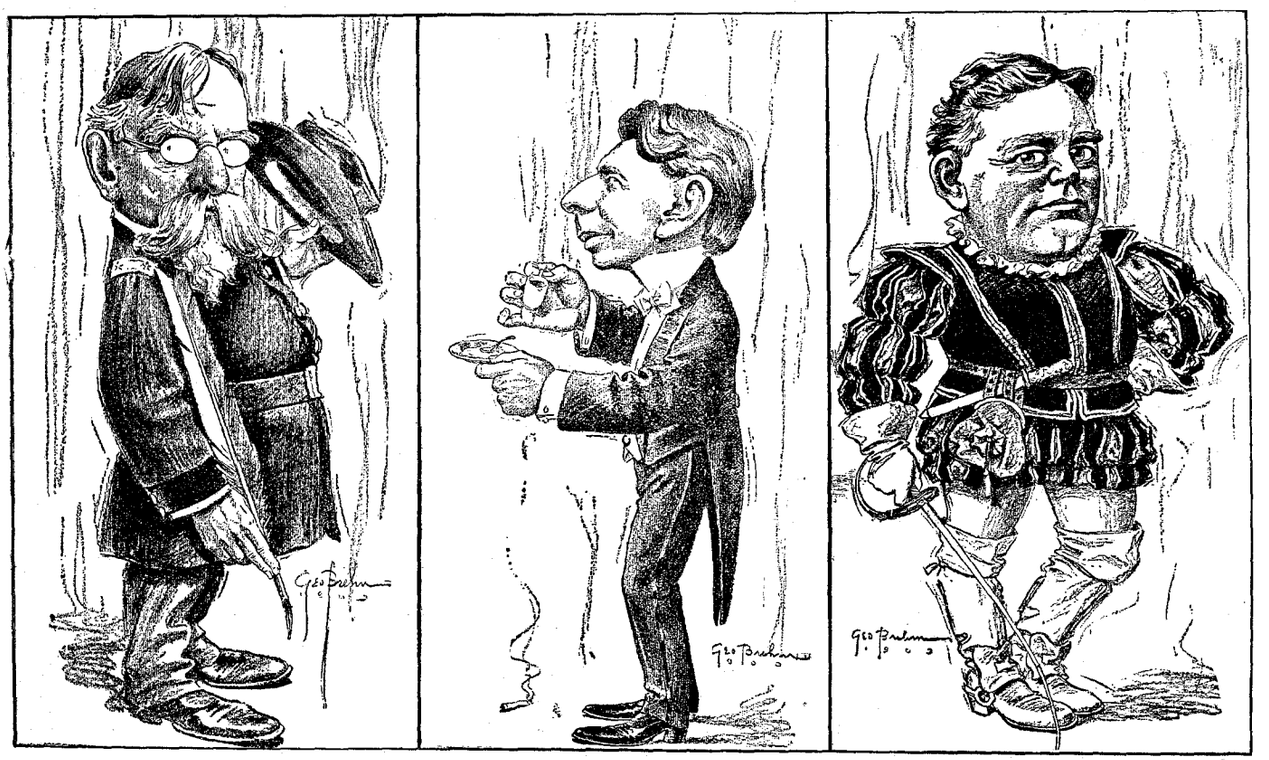
As a young man, Sudermann, going to Berlin from the university in the early eighties, found there the beginnings of a passionate struggle for a new art. Without surrendering to any theories, he yielded to the principle then proclaimed: Find for us in the real the ideal we are seeking. Says Professor Coar:

"The aim of Sudermann was and probably still is to proclaim life in such a way that the moral ideas of his day may come to expression. To that end all the phenomena of social intercourse, whether inspiring or repulsive, have, as he believed, a claim to careful consideration on the part of the artist. The artist is bound to present life as he sees it, provided he can see it as the embodiment of an idea. That Sudermann endeavored to view life in this manner can not be disputed. That he always succeeded in depicting it in its true proportions must, however, be denied. Often he wrote in a pessimistic mood, and in the bitterness of the moment uncovered the cesspools of society.

"Morality is for Sudermann a relative, not an absolute term. Moral ideas change, and the individual is not always immoral if he disagrees with those of his age. Often he is ahead of his time, and his inability to fit into the life of his generation is more frequently the sign of an enlarging moral vision. And so he asked himself the question, What is the moral conception of life that the individual represents in his conflict with conventional standards? What is the great, fundamental, moral truth which, tho dimly perceived, puts him at odds with his surroundings and so often makes a wreck of his own morality because he fails to discern it clearly?"

In contradistinction to Sudermann, who took up his point of view after a survey of social conditions in the German metropolis, Hauptmann was led to his conclusions by an inherent tendency to introspection. His early life, which plays an important part in such of his dramas as "The Weavers," "Professor Crampton," and "Teamster Henschel," stamped him with the sign of mysticism. To quote again:

"Nothing but sheer will-power, backed by an all-consuming desire to elevate society, could have forced this man into the naturalistic portrayals of life he so often gave. Turn, therefore, to whatever drama we please, Hauptmann, the poet dealing with spiritual values, is easily detected. Morality is always of secondary, sometimes of no, consideration at all. What he is ever striving to find in his study of the phenomenal is the transcendental, the



GEN. LEW. WALLACE. BOOTH TARKINGTON. CHARLES MAJOR.

IMPRESSIONS OF "LITERARY HOOSIERS."

—From the Indianapolis *Morning Star*.

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spiritual quintessence of human being. Even the appalling moral depravity of 'Before Sunrise' fades into insignificance as he contemplates the spiritual atrophy of the people. . . . There is not a drama of Hauptmann that does not move in these realms of the transcendental. Empiric character, whether of the individual or of society, always suggests to Hauptmann the deeper problems of intelligible character. Conduct points him to the effort of the soul awakening from its dream state into the full consciousness of its eternal sublimity."

IS OUR LITERARY OPTIMISM SPURIOUS?

A WELL-KNOWN New York publisher recently declared that his business experience had led him to the belief that the American reading public is, in the best sense, optimistic, and in support of this belief he cited the names of popular books, and pointed out that the "decadent" literature of Europe finds a very limited market in this country. His conclusions have been challenged by Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, who admits a superficial buoyancy, but denies the existence of a deep and abiding optimism. She says (in *The Bookman*, February):

"In a vast and populous country we have just one first-class humorous illustrated weekly, and I never look through a copy that I am not struck by the sadness or tragedy behind most of the cartoons, and the apparent poverty of amusing material in the United States. The *nouveau riche* and the snob are its principal resource, the callow society youth, who could only inspire humor in a desperate humorist, the hurry and heartlessness of our great cities, the rapacity of politicians and monopolists. Almost never does one see a page inspired by a bubbling well of inherent fun, such as informs nearly every page of the *Fliegende Blätter*, for example. Indeed, since I have lived in southern Germany I have grown to question if we Americans are really humorists or merely a race with a strong youthful sense of the ridiculous—a vastly different thing from true humor. As for the several second-class humorous weeklies, their butts are the Jew, the negro, the hayseed, and the politician. They are drearier than Gorky of Russia."

If American literature is hampered by the lack of a true sense of humor, it is equally hampered, in the writer's opinion, by a narrow "provincialism." "A book is popular in one set and ignored in another, may even have a vogue in Philadelphia and practically be unheard of in New York." In regard to the American rejection of decadent literature, Mrs. Atherton says:

"I am inclined to think that the cause lies not in a healthy and disdainful optimism, nor yet in our ineradicable purity of mind, but in a certain provincial lack of interest in 'the world,' in 'life.' We should be reminded that the so-called decadent literature of Europe which survives ephemeralism—the fate of most of it—has a certain historical significance, inasmuch as it reflects the tendency of a nation, and the spiritual development, or disintegration, of a people. Therefore, no matter how disagreeable, it is worthy of study by those who have the intelligence to appreciate it. I will venture to assert that all that is notable in this class of literature is overlooked by no cultivated American who is interested in life as it is. He may read it as he would read the latest developments in bacteriology or in wireless telegraphy, but he reads it."

One quality, however, Mrs. Atherton concedes—the artistic talent of American writers. In spite of the influence of Mr. Howells, who is declared to be "distinctly the most depressing author of his time," most American novels "end well." We quote further:

"The poorest writer can make his ending 'strong' if he invokes the aid of death or severed hearts. Moreover, being eminently sane, the American knows that the great law of compensation doles out a sufficiency of bright spots in life for the author to draw upon for satisfactory climaxes. He knows that for all whose fortunes 'end badly' at some given moment, there are many compensations ahead, that every sane mortal recovers from the blows of death and ungenerous fate, and goes on to new adventures—that, in short, no climax, except death for all, is final; and that unless the tragic note is struck at a book's very start it is more artistic—in other words, more natural, to leave the last of all climaxes, as well as many that may precede it, to the imagination of the reader. And the American writers who win their way are, with few exceptions, artistic. That and a certain distinction are their salient characteristics. They are often thin and narrow, cold and quite lacking in objectivity; but their high literary average is astonishing."

CAUSES AND VICES OF "THESIS-LITERATURE."

FRENCH devotion to art and keen interest in form and beauty being proverbial, surprise has been expressed at the recent tendencies in the Gallic drama. The problem-play and the thesis-play are now as familiar in the Parisian theaters as anywhere else, and if didacticism does not exactly "reign" in French art, it has certainly won a conspicuous and important place. Have the French changed their view of the nature and function of art?

Edouard Rod, the novelist and critic, in reviewing several of the new thesis-plays that have proved popular successes, attempts in the *Figaro* to explain the rise and development of this species of imaginative literature. Himself a psychological and serious novelist, a former "naturalist" in fiction who has abandoned the realism of the Zola school, he, nevertheless, disclaims all sympathy with "œuvres à thèse." He sees no artistic justification for problem-novels and problem-plays. He begins by saying that the desire "to prove something" so characteristic of contemporary men of letters is wholly alien to imaginative literature. Indeed, the whole tendency is as bad for art as it is futile from the standpoint of social morality, according to M. Rod. Art *can not* prove anything, for the following reasons:

"Who does not see at first sight the weak point of these 'demonstrations,' no matter how much talent there may be expended on them? The fact is that an incident or occurrence of life can not be made the foundation of a general truth. This is made plain by those happenings which from day to day fall under our observation. It is made still more evident by those which the writers invent, arrange, or rearrange, leading up by means of their own choosing to a climax of which they are the masters.

"They select, in truth, a most grateful part. What is easier than to find in your own imagination, when life, ordinarily complaisant, refuses to furnish it, a touching dramatic or romantic fact, from which one can draw the moral that, for example, the transport of passion is occasionally hampered by the marriage contract, which is irritating; or, on the other hand, that a 'free union' can be as badly formed as the most regular of marriages, and that, therefore, it is best to accept the conventional law; or that divorce makes possible the happiness of poor creatures who, without it, would have nothing before them except the desolate prospects of a wrecked life; or, again, that the dissolution of marriage may have the most melancholy consequences for the children, innocent victims of an unfortunate disharmony; or that deceived husbands can kill the unfaithful spouse; or that it is right to forgive them.

"All these things are mere *jeux d'esprit* of which I should not think of denying the pleasantness, and I admit that we are indebted to them for works which have moved us. But, if they have inspired a few, I fear they have spoiled a good many and corrupted fine talents. Nothing warps observation more than to demand of it *a priori* conclusions for or against a general idea, especially when the idea itself is a subject of controversy. . . . In one word, literary observation can not be wholly sincere except when it is wholly independent. But is such independence possible?"

This, answers M. Rod, depends on the times and the writers—less on the men than on the times in which they write. To quote the concluding paragraphs of the essay:

"There are fortunate epochs when social concord gives to the spirit a severity which generates beautiful thoughts, leisure favorable to the large designs of poets. During such epochs the inhabitants of the same country, united by a community of sentiments and aspirations that, however, is not incompatible with infinite diversity of character, discuss their great interests without regard to minor disagreements in a spirit which facilitates reciprocal concessions. Their attention is then concentrated on the grand, permanent traits of human life—the eternal stuff of abiding works,

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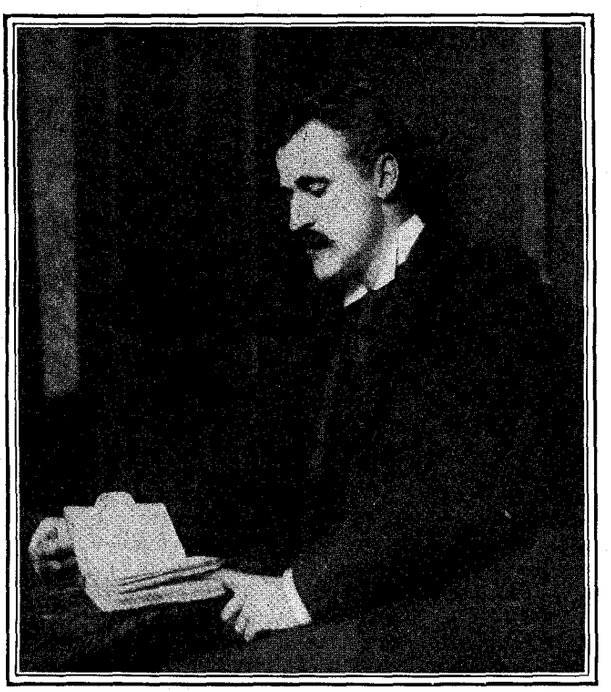
instead of being dissipated on ephemeral questions of politics—themes fit for passing pamphlets.

"On the other hand, there are epochs when such questions, which all the fanatical schools have believed they have solved, but which are always with us, are galvanized under the influences of incidents in public life or inflamed by the breath of eloquent and pernicious agitators. They grow in public estimation, they monopolize attention, and the solutions of them frantically proposed assume a gravity far too immense, as if they were not mere halting-places in our rapid movement in the same circle! Then the writers do as all others do, often playing the part of those chiefs who follow their crowds with the air of commanders. They no longer control their thought; it drifts with outside currents, and whatever mold they seek to give it, it takes on the crude appearance of a pamphlet. . . . The abundance of thesis-works in contemporary literature suffices to mark the troubled character of our epoch."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A POET'S PROTEST AGAINST ENGLISH ILLITERACY.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON, the eminent English poet, is disturbed by what he regards as a growing "spirit of profound insensibility and indifference to literature" in England. "It is not the note of a class," he says; "it is a pronounced feature of the national life." He says further (in *The Reader*, February):

"To the vast majority of the people, the most real and abiding glories of our country are virtually non-existent. To the vast majority of the people the very names of all but two or three, at most, of the supreme masters of our language—the two or three of world-wide acceptance and honor—are unknown. The phenomenon of so huge an illiteracy, at once too palpable to escape us and too familiar to surprise, is a remarkable one."



Photographed by Hollyer, London.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON,

Who complains that the English people are profoundly ignorant of their own literature.

In another passage, Mr. Watson describes the present literary situation in England thus:

"There is a scattered body of thoughtful readers, the true lovers of books, living for the most part away from London, forming their judgment by commerce with the best minds of the past, and paying little heed to ephemeral critical catchwords; and these readers do not share this strange, new, nervous dread of the literary aspects of literature which so haunts the reviewer. These readers still prefer a dignified style—a style that has breeding and a pedigree; they are still content with the great decorum of a long-descended art; they have not yet wearied of the best. They still ask that literature should speak to them, as was its wont, in its own tongue and in its own tones, which are other than the tongue of every-day intercourse and the tones of the street. They appear to recognize that literature is not a transcript from life, but an addition to life. In regard to poetry especially, they have the good sense to wave away the critic who would stand hinderingly betwixt them and their tastes, the critic with so little love of the great old writers that he can not bear a modern who reminds him of them. It is not these readers who slight the ritual and ceremonial of the muse. It is not these who applaud a paraded contempt for form and accomplishment. It was not they who rushed to embrace the rather spurious evangel of Camden, N. J. It is the professional critics who do these things. They abandon the entrenchments, they let in the barbarian enemy, and their capitulation does much to fortify that very spirit of assertive, invasive, rampant illiteracy which has so little need of reenforcement."

Mr. Watson thinks that there is a "cure" for England's illiteracy, tho he confesses that he has not thought out the ways and means, or the machinery of amelioration. He is persuaded, however, that a large share of responsibility rests upon the state, and points out that no branch of the higher culture has received so little official recognition in England as has literature. On this subject he writes:

"Where is the explanation of the signal disparity between the treatment accorded to literature and the treatment accorded to pictorial art—to the disadvantage, of course, of the former? Titles which in themselves may not be ideally appropriate decorations, but are yet prized by their wearers as popularly visible certificates of desert, are conferred without stint upon eminent painters, but upon eminent authors hardly ever. Are our painters as a body greater in their peculiar province than our authors as a body are in theirs? And if not, why these invidious inequalities of recognition? . . . It is true that men of letters, to their incorruptible glory, are not visibly deferred by the comparative absence of external incentives from devotion to their calling. But none the less they are fashioned in the main like other men, subject to elation or depression from causes that similarly affect their fellows, and with the same perfectly legitimate desire for the things that give an outward dgnity to life. Appreciation, at the hands of a select few, they have; but in the eyes of the mass of their countrymen, thanks in no small measure to what I have ventured to call 'the state discouragement of literature,' they are persons without a visible position. They may have real fame; but in an atmosphere so unsympathetic to letters the direct, vivid, stimulating sensation of fame, as of a thing pertaining to their daily fortune and lot, is hardly ever theirs. No wonder if the national irresponsiveness reacts unfavorably upon their work."

The Providence *Journal* comments on Mr. Watson's article:

"To use a homely phrase, it seems as if Mr. Watson had put the cart before the horse. The inattention displayed by the English state to writers is merely a sign of the times. It is to the wave of insanity which has flooded criticism in England and America that this and other indications of the degradation of literature are to be credited. . . . There is no lover of literary standards who has not a duty to perform. And when a steady, persistent effort is maintained by the class characterized so well by Mr. Watson—an active rather than a passive effort—the longed-for change will come. Neither in England nor America will the state have anything to do with it except as an auxiliary force. The situation is in effect a house that Jack built. The attitude of the English state is due to the manifest weakness of literature at the present time; this weakness results from a false ideal in criticism; and criticism is greatly influenced by the reading public. It is finally to the last-named class that literature in all lands must look"

THE seventy-third annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy, which opened in Philadelphia a few days ago, is declared by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to convey "an impression of strength and richness, of freshness and of individuality, more complete, perhaps, than in any recent American exhibition." Among the most prominent exhibits this year are portraits by Whistler and Sargent. Other notable pictures are John W. Alexander's "Memories"; Winslow Homer's "Eight Bells"; Cecilia Beaux's "Portrait of a Little Child"; Thomas Eakins's "Portrait of Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati"; and William M. Chase's "Studies in Still Life."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MODERN PROTECTIVE ARMOR.

THE day of the steel-clad knight is long past. Some troops continue to wear steel breastplates on parade, but they are not for use. There are some authorities, however, who are not willing to give up all attempts to shield the soldier. The cuirass invented by the Italian Benedetti has had a good deal of notice in the papers during the last five years, and its inventor really seems to have hit upon some principle of protection that has been hitherto unknown or unapplied. His process remains a secret, but some speculations regarding it made in *Cosmos* (January 9) by Dr. Albert Battandier, are not without interest. The writer, who accepts unreservedly the reports of the remarkable performances of the Benedetti shield in the stoppage of bullets, suggests a method of making a protector which, if not Benedetti's, would have much the same effect. His experiments, which can be performed by any of our readers with no apparatus but a pad of paper and a pistol, are thus set forth. Says Dr. Battandier:

"The authors who tell us of the conquests of Cortez say that to protect his soldiers from the arrows of the Mexicans, which could pierce the cuirasses of hammered iron that they wore, he replaced these with thick breastplates of wool pressed between two layers of linen. In fact, he practically covered his men with mattresses, and they were thus enabled to defy the arrows and lances of the Mexicans. Now it seems to me that we have here the ancestor of the Benedetti cuirass. The inventor has employed the same principle, but has perfected it by his study of the elastic resistance possessed by substances that have air within their cells. He probably reached the conclusion that with smaller cells and thinner layers of air the more considerable would be the elastic force of the air thus compressed and the greater the resistance of the shield. This process is revealed to us by the progressive diminution in the thickness of the protective layer, whose effects are nevertheless identical, altho the last model is lighter than the preceding.

"On the other hand, the experiment is one that it is easy for any one to reproduce. Take a revolver of any caliber and fire it at a board. The ball will penetrate to a depth that varies according to the resistance of the wood, the caliber of the ball, and its momentum. With the same weapon fire at an office calendar, having 365 leaves lightly pressed together. The same ball can scarcely penetrate the first few leaves, and will in a manner rebound, falling on the ground below the target. We have here the first edition of a protector that, while it is not M. Benedetti's, resembles it in its effects.

"Take now two of these calendars, one of thick paper, the other of much thinner sheets. Fire at the same distance with the same weapon and under the same conditions of incidence. The ball will enter more deeply into the thick than into the thin calendar, and after a series of comparative experiments we shall reach the conclusion that the lighter the paper the less the penetration of the projectile. We thus see that the thickness of the paper plays an important part in the protective action, and that it protects better, the lighter it is. It is clear that this protection is due solely to the elasticity of the layer of air that is imprisoned between the successive sheets. If we subject one of these pads to high pressure in a vacuum to extract all the air, the block will become massive and compact, and will behave almost like a block of hardwood of the same thickness, allowing the ball to penetrate more or less deeply.

"The same experiment may be repeated with a dagger, which will pierce a wooden door, but can not pierce a calendar of the same thickness. It is also well known how difficult it is to drive a nail into a pad of paper, and if the experiment be made, it will be seen that the difficulty increases with the thinness of the sheets.

"From these experiments, which every one can easily perform, it is easy to see the special mechanism of this protective effect. It is due to the elasticity of the layers of air between the sheets of paper. This air-cushion is the more elastic and reacts the more intensely the thinner it is. This fact should be studied scientifically, and may well be the basis of the impenetrability of the Benedetti shield.

"M. Benedetti tells us that his protector or cuirass is made of a kind of felt; but it should be noted that to the eye it appears as flexible, homogeneous, and without apparent roughness, which excludes ordinary felting.

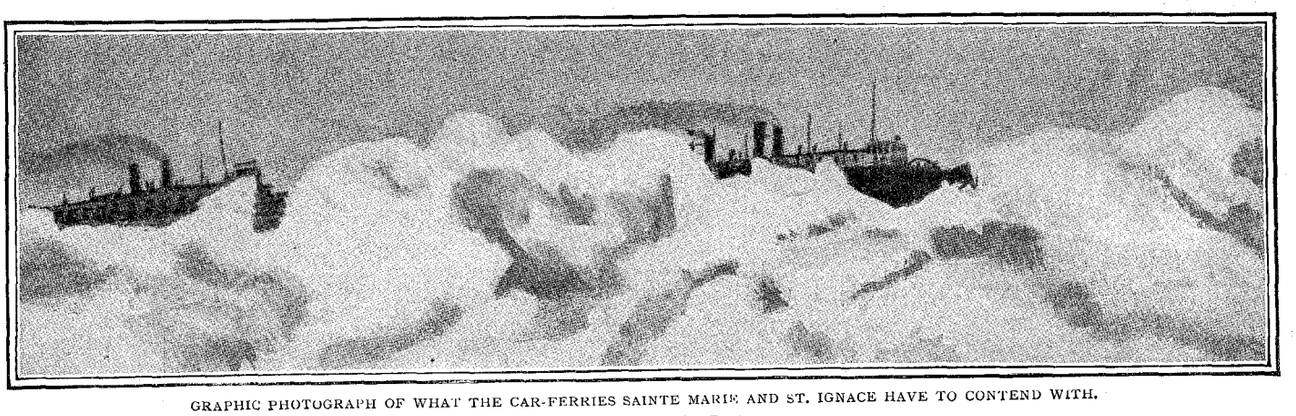
"Have we here the secret of Benedetti's cuirass? I do not know, but I think that by following this up we might make a protector whose qualities would sensibly approximate those of this invention."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ICE-CRUSHERS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

THE great ice-crushing steamers that keep navigation open in the Straits of Mackinac and elsewhere on the lakes through the severest winter weather are described by a writer in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, January 21). Ice-crushers are not peculiar to this locality, of course, and some remarkable ones have been built in Russia. (In one of them, it will be remembered, a Russian officer recently proposed to break his way through to the North Pole.) But it is claimed that the lake "crushers" are in many respects the most remarkable vessels of their type in the world. Says the writer:

"The great lakes are frozen for four months out of the twelve, but severe winter weather, while it sends the ordinary freighter to the docks, does not put a quietus upon lake navigation altogether. There is a type of craft in the service of the great railways which must continue to run whether the lakes be frozen or no. These are the ice-crushers, commonly known as car-ferries, and it is with this special type that this article has to deal. Two men are principally responsible for the creation of these singular steamers—Mr. Frank E. Kirby, of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company, and Mr. Robert Logan, of the American Shipbuilding Company. What conditions these steamers have to face can best be conveyed by reference to the photographs which accompany this article, showing the vessels successfully combating with field, drift, and windrowed ice. Since these vessels went into service no winter has been severe enough to check them, nor have any conditions of ice been met with that they could not work their way through.

"Probably the two best-known ice-crushers in the world are the



GRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPH OF WHAT THE CAR-FERRIES SAINTE MARIE AND ST. IGNACE HAVE TO CONTEND WITH.
Courtesy of *The Marine Review*.

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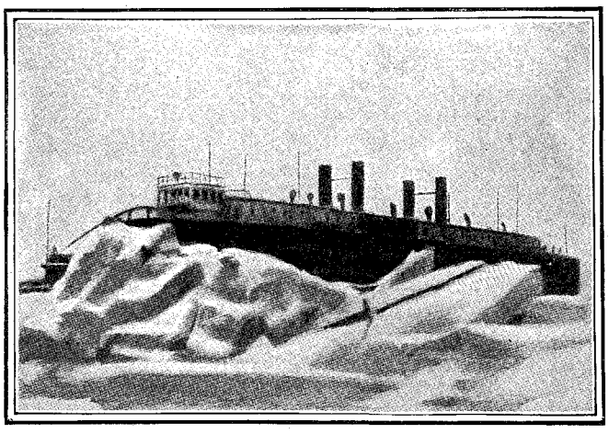
St. Ignace and *Sainte Marie*, which were designed . . . to make the connecting-link between the lower and upper peninsulas of Michigan. Mackinaw City in the lower peninsula and St. Ignace in the upper peninsula are the termini and the distance traversed is eight miles. For massive construction these vessels (they are of wood) have no equals. The frames are 24 inches wide and 12 inches thick. There are 15 keelsons, none less than 14 inches square. Extra frames make almost a solid shell of frames at the turn of the bilge, where there are two extra keelsons 24 inches square. The planking is 6 inches thick, and the hull is nearly 3 feet thick on the bottom. The water-line on the sides is protected by half-inch steel plates. The bow and stern are protected by 2-inch steel plates. These car-ferries have a bow and stern-wheel. The bow-wheel is used only in the winter to displace the ice from the bows of the boat, especially in heavy windrowed ice-fields, which are often 25 or 30 feet below the surface of the water. The *St. Ignace* was the first ice-crusher in the world to be fitted with a forward wheel for ice purposes. The idea was original with Mr. Kirby, who believed that by displacing the water with a forward screw it would dislodge the ice and enable the vessel to crush it more readily. It proved a great success in every way, which led Mr. Kirby to install it in the *Sainte Marie* when he built this powerful crusher a few years later. It also led to inquiries from all over the world, and especially from the Russian Government, which has to deal with severe ice conditions in the Baltic. When the Russian ice-crusher *Ermack* was built for Baltic service, she was fitted with a forward screw after Mr. Kirby's design."



SAINTE MARIE IN THE ICE IN THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.
Courtesy of *The Marine Review.*

ARE KING-KILLERS ALWAYS INSANE?

WHAT the author regards as the popular idea that only insanity can prompt a man to the apparently purposeless assassination of a king or a president is protested against by Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, celebrated neurologist and expert in cases of insanity, in *Leslie's Weekly* (December 17). Says Dr. Spitzka:

"Is sanguine folly or passion a positive symptom of insanity? Is he a lunatic merely because in some instances his intended object is absurd? The terrorists as a class can not be pronounced unsound of mind. He who, dissatisfied and misbehaving, cries out, 'Destroy! Annihilate!'—who mutters forth half-educated vaporings, who gives free rein to all the meaner proclivities and inclinations—no more exemplifies a form of insanity than does the inveterate gambler, the glib-tongued bunco-steerer, or the ordinary gamin. The tendency on the part of some to pronounce all law-breakers insane or degenerate is indefensible on any ground and unjust to the worthy ward of humane society, the really irresponsible lunatic; for while he may be the sufferer, the rascal profits thereby.

"Take a young man, growing up in poverty, comparative ignorance, and among questionable associates, and judge him by the standard of a college graduate, a prosperous business man, or a wealthy idler, and his act seems like the flash of an unhealthy dream, an unaccountable impulse originating in some strange intoxication or mysterious disease. One must, however, put oneself in his real situation. It often happens that the individual's life-struggle is beset and barred by the existing social and financial conditions; strikes, 'lock-outs,' and other manifestations of an unstable business system can readily embitter any one and make him the ready follower of doctrines directed against the 'tyranny of capital' or the magistrate, the monarch, and the President.

"With any one of his passions aroused, or be his willing and obedient mind worked upon by a Malatesta, a Louise Michel, or the Jeanne d'Arc of anarchy and their ilk, he readily accepts as a 'duty' the behests of such terrorist leaders, or of his own accord adopts a violent means to effect his purpose. That this purpose happens to be absurd or futile; that all attempts to revolutionize society by bomb, bullet, and knife must of necessity miscarry, and that the assassin has not the wisdom to restrain his passion or his purpose by diverting his energies into more innocent pursuits, is no argument for assumed insanity. Nor can we rightly assume abnormality in such individuals merely because for a theory they risk life and all. In his own wretched way, the anarchist assassin, for instance, may be quite as stoical and courageous as were the nobler Regulus, Scævola, or Nathan Hale, and be as free from any suspicion of insanity or degeneracy as these. Men on their moral side are born unequal, tho free, but a new genus of insanity would need to be established if the passions actuating assassins, or their caprice and false judgment, were to constitute a positive proof of mental alienation."

It is an interesting fact that the writer regards Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, as having been actually insane; but this opinion is based on other evidence than the fact that his deed was a vain and purposeless murder.

WHY WE FORGET.

WE often wonder at the number of seemingly trivial things that find their way into the current of our thoughts. It almost seems as if nothing is ever wholly obliterated from memory, and this appears to us a remarkable thing. Probably most of us have never thought of asking why we should forget at all. Yet Sir William Hamilton, the German philosophers Fries and Schmid, and others, have maintained that not memory, but "amnesia," or forgetting, is the mystery; and tho modern science, with its physiological explanation of memory, takes a different view, it finds in the phenomena of forgetfulness an instructive opportunity to examine the conditions of memory. Especially suggestive are those cases in which loss of memory occurs as the result of accident, sudden shock, or disease. We are told by Prof. W. H. Burnham, in an article in *The American Journal of Psychology* (July-October), that such cases may be divided into two classes, named respectively "retrograde amnesia" and "retroactive amnesia." The former includes cases in which there is obliteration of memory for all events that occurred during a relatively long period preceding the accident or disease, while the latter includes cases, usually the result of shock, where the forgetfulness extends back only for a short period, a few minutes or hours, immediately preceding the accident.

While usually in retrograde amnesia the memory is hopelessly obliterated, there are some cases in which it is possible, by means of hypnotism, change of environment, or other means, to revive the forgotten experiences. Since these two types ought evidently to be distinguished from each other, we may consider the former as true retrograde amnesia and employ the term "dissociation" for the latter; for the forgotten group of ideas is not irrevocably gone, but merely temporarily separated or dissociated from the consciousness. Says Dr. Burnham:

"Everybody, perhaps, has had the experience of trying to recall a forgotten name; the vague glimmer of it haunts us; we know it is there, but we can not get it; for the time being it is dissociated from our dominant train of thought; but the proof of our possessing it is furnished later on when it comes, perhaps spontaneously, into consciousness. Equally common, perhaps, is the experience of planning to do something—to attend to some errand or perform a minor duty, or the like—and then in the multitude of cares for-

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getting what was to be done. The tantalizing feeling of knowing that we ought to do something and of not knowing what it is persists. Here again the thing forgotten is merely dissociated from our present train of thought. A mere change of scene or diversion for a few minutes may be quite enough to give us the cue and bring it back again to memory. . . . All these familiar experiences are simple forms of dissociation."

True retrograde amnesia is illustrated by this report from a young lady, which is given in her own words:

"'In the spring of last year (1902), while attending the university I became exhausted through overwork. One afternoon when returning home something seemed to snap in my head and it went whirling. This itself is clear in memory, but how I got home and what happened in the next three days or in the whole preceding month are forgotten. Of course from what has been told me I know now about what did happen, but it is still impersonal as a story. I have no memory of the lessons we studied, and tho during the time I was sick and before it I wrote verses constantly, I do not know them now or recognize them as my work.'"

In retroactive amnesia the loss of memory of events before the accident may extend over a period varying from two or three seconds to five minutes. The importance of such cases in law is quite obvious and was the subject of an interesting report of twenty-six cases before the Medico-Legal Society of New York by Dr. Hamilton as long ago as 1875. Professor Burnham cites the following as a typical instance:

"A farmer spent his morning in his usual vocations. Then he shelled some corn, afterward worked in his garden, then harnessed his horse and took a ride for a mile. At the end of this ride he was thrown from his wagon and seriously injured his head. He remained unconscious for some time, and then when restored remembered the work of the early morning, dimly recalled the shelling of the corn, but remembered nothing of what occurred afterward."

How shall we explain such cases? The writer advances the following interesting, tho admittedly tentative, theory of his own:

"The fixing of an impression depends upon a physiological process. It takes time for an impression to become so fixed that it can be repr duced after a long interval; for it to become part of a permanent store of memory considerable time may be necessary. . . . During our ordinary life, as we may suppose, the physiological processes upon which the permanency of our impressions depends are continually going on. Hence, at any given moment some of our impressions received in the near past, say, during the last twenty-four hours, are completely organized; others are nearly organized; while still others have just been received. . . . . .

"Now suppose a shock occurs which arrests these physiological processes in the nervous tissue. What will be the result? Not only will the mind be a blank for the period of insensibility following the shock, but no impressions will be remembered which were not already at the time of the accident sufficiently well organized to make their persistence for a considerable interval possible. Hence the amnesia will be 'retroactive.' . . . . . .

"On the mental side an important factor in fixing an impression is probably the automatic repetition of it. This is seen in the case of people who think audibly, repeating words that they have heard, perhaps especially in the case of children; but where there is no such motor expression, nevertheless an automatic repetition of the idea very likely occurs. . . . . .

"The second important factor on the mental side is the process of association, of linking the new with the old. This process of associative memory is, perhaps, the most fundamental fact in our whole psychic life. It has aptly been compared by Zanotti and Hume to the law of gravitation in the physical world. . . . We do not know the nature of the physical processes correlated with these psychic acts of automatic repetition and association, but evidently time is required for them. If these psychological processes of repetition and association and the corresponding physical processes are arrested by excitement or the like, then, as has been shown, we should expect to find the amnesia retroactive. . . . There must be time for the processes of organization and assimilation to take place. This is further emphasized by the results found by Ebbinghaus. In learning his nonsense syllables, a given number of repetitions at one sitting was not nearly as effective as the same number of repetitions divided into several sittings. There must be time for nature to do her part. Without appealing to any mystical form of mental or cerebral activity, it is clear that a night's sleep may be more effective in fixing a lesson in the memory than continued repetition. Hurry defeats its own end."

THE LAST GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL PRIZE.

THIS is what Lieutenant Peary, in a recent lecture, as reported in *The National Geographical Magazine* (December), calls the North Pole. He says:

"My statement that the North Pole is the last great geographical prize which the earth has to offer has also been criticized in some quarters, and it is claimed that it is nonsense to say that the North Pole is a greater prize than the South Pole. I repeat advisedly that the North Pole is the last great geographical prize which the earth has to offer. That the particular mathematical point of the North Pole possesses greater interest or value than the South Pole is not asserted; but the North Pole is that apex of the earth which is in the center of the hemisphere of civilization. The North Pole has been sought by men for nearly four centuries; the South Pole for less than a century. The North Pole has a striking place in history, in literature, in poetry, in romance. It has been the subject of infinite speculation, and, finally, when the North Pole has been attained, the attainment of the South Pole will follow naturally and rapidly, and will attract much less attention.

"In this connection it is well to note also a popular misconception—namely, that the attainment of the South Pole is more difficult than the attainment of the North Pole. This is not so. In spite of the close approximation to the North Pole by recent expeditions, the actual attainment of the North Pole is a very different proposition from the attainment of the South Pole and much more difficult. The conditions are almost diametrically opposite. In the case of the North Pole it is a polar sea which must be traversed and conquered. In the case of the South Pole it is a polar land which must be traversed and conquered. In the light of recent explorations the region about the South Pole offers facilities for the realization of the favorite popular ideas of attaining the Pole—namely, the colonization method, the method of relay stations short distances apart connected by wire, etc. Plans of colonization, of relay stations, of telegraph connections, etc., fall to the ground in the North Polar region because of the impossibility of effecting anything of this kind upon the moving ice pack of the central polar sea.

"The attainment of the South Pole, granted sufficient funds, is only a matter of time and patience. The work can be carried on in any season of the year, and each mile of advance can be permanently secured.

"The attainment of the North Pole means the ability to so refine and perfect one's equipment, supplies, and party as to be able to cover a distance of five hundred miles each way without caches and without support from the country, and to cover this distance in a time limit of three, or, at most, three and one-half months."

Alcohol and Evolution.—How long has alcohol been known to man? How far advanced in civilization was the first human being who came under its influence? Dr. Harry Campbell has recently discussed this subject as bearing upon the possible influence exerted by alcohol in the evolution of the human race. Says a reviewer in *The Hospital:*

"Observing that none of the pre-agricultural peoples now living were acquainted with alcohol before they came into contact with more advanced races, he argues that we may, therefore, conclude that man had learned to cultivate the vegetable kingdom for food before he began to prepare and use alcohol as a beverage. The date of the origin of agriculture is a matter of conjecture. But assuming that such ancient civilizations as those of Babylon and Egypt date back 30,000 years and that a similar period of time elapsed while the precursors of these peoples lived as migratory tribes cultivating the soil as they moved from place to place, it may be suggested that the practise of agriculture extends backward over sixty millenniums. There is reason to believe that the

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use of alcohol as a beverage does not extend to more than 10,000 years; but, even allowing a much longer period, the event must be placed relatively late in man's evolutionary history. Hence the conclusion 'that man had come well within reach of the highest rung of his long evolutionary ladder before he had felt the stimulus of that most subtle and potent fluid.' This is a very different proposition from that advanced by a well-known medical writer some two or three years ago. Here the suggestion was that alcohol had been a chief aid in the development of the human brain, and that it was the discovery of fermentation which gave the ape-man his first impetus in the career of civilization."

A NEW METHOD OF WATER PURIFICATION.

CHEMICAL methods of rendering unwholesome water drinkable are under a cloud nowadays, filtration being the generally approved process. It is, therefore, interesting to know that a new chemical method has been tried in Belgium with great success. M. Francis Marre, who recommends its employment in France, writes of it in *Cosmos* (January 9), prefacing his description with a few paragraphs on water purification in general. He says:

"The rendering of water wholesome includes two kinds of operations which are quite distinct, and which ought both to be carried out in order to get perfect results—purification and sterilization. Purification has for its object to separate from the water the foreign substances that it holds in solution or suspension; sterilization separates or destroys the germs of disease. The first is a physical, the other a hygienic operation. It is of importance to realize the difference between them and not to confound them, as is too often done. Water is not necessarily healthful when it is only pure; neither is it so when it is only sterile. The two conditions should coexist; and water, to be drinkable, must be both pure and sterile.

"Among the means generally employed to regenerate water of interior quality should be mentioned biologic filtration and processes based on chemical reactions produced by special substances. Other methods bring in heat, ozone, etc. These are excellent in themselves, but have, from a practical point of view, the serious inconvenience of being expensive. These are methods of sterilization, not of purification. They are to destroy the microbian germs in the water, especially those of human origin, which are really almost the only ones to be feared.

"Of all these processes, filtration through sand certainly gives the most noteworthy practical results, and if it were not for a few faults that it has in spite of its excellence, we should not have to look further for a method to make water wholesome. But the system has some defects, among which should be especially noted the difficulty of making sure that within the filtering mass there shall be sufficient aeration without affecting the homogeneity or the stability of the superficial part, which plays the principal rôle in the act of purification.

"The methods called 'chemical' have been so sharply discussed and so passionately opposed that it may seem somewhat bold to advocate one of this type.

"We can not, however, pass by a process recently invented by M. Duyk, government chemist of Belgium. It is based on the combined action of two well-known substances that have been successfully used separately—chlorin, or rather its oxygenated compounds, and iron, or more exactly the higher oxids of this metal. A filter in which these latter, together with sand, are used, completes the system, which is intended to furnish with surety, and in large quantities, a water that is satisfactory in all respects.

"Chlorin, in the form of chlorochloric acid (commonly but inexactly called peroxid of chlorin), has been well tested as a microbicide, for instance, in the sterilization of water in the city of Ostend; but its preparation is quite dangerous, and its price is high. Oxidized iron is a purifier and clarifier whose properties have long been known. It combines with certain organic substances, partially consuming them, and also eliminating a certain number of bacteria. The originality of M. Duyk's process consists in making the two substances in question act together, so as to communicate to the resulting mixture a combination of the qualities of both. He destroys, by using this mixture, the two great factors of water pollution—the microbian flora, on the one hand, and, on the other, the suspended matter, both the organic substances and the products of their decomposition.

"This 'ferrochlorin,' which is a mixture of hypochlorit and of iron perchlorid, when introduced into turbid water rich in organic matter and micro-organisms, produces there a series of complex reactions that it would be tiresome to enumerate here, but whose effect is to kill the bacteria and to oxidize, if not present in excessive quantities, the organic matter, the primary products of their decomposition (ammonia, sulphid gases, nitrous acid), and at the same time the microbian secretions, zymases, and toxins, which are extremely harmful.

"For a year past the Duyk process has been applied at Middelkerke, Belgium, for the purification of the greatly polluted water of the Plasschendaele-Nieuport Canal; the arrangement devised by the inventor to deal with great masses of water-works in an absolutely satisfactory manner, owing to the ingenious features introduced by him. . . . The process is easily carried out, and is very cheap, which is still more important."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARSENIC IN FOOD.

SOME time ago an epidemic of arsenic-poisoning in Manchester, England, was traced to contaminated beer, and the result was that a government commission of investigation was appointed. After showing that the arsenic got into the beer from the impure sulfuric acid used in the manufacture of brewing-sugar or glucose, the commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Kelvin, continued their inquiries, which had convinced them that poisoning by arsenic contained in matters of common use was by no means confined to this one case. In their final report the causes of arsenical contamination are fully discussed, and the possibilities of legislative protection are considered. Says *The Hospital*, in a notice of this report:

"The magnitude of the whole question is shown by the statement that what was called the Manchester epidemic was known to have affected 6,000 persons, and was believed to have affected many more; while the ascertained deaths were over 100, leaving an indefinite number registered as from various causes, but as to which the influence of arsenic could be reasonably suspected.

"Perhaps the most remarkable result of the inquiry was the discovery that, altho the bulk of cases in the Manchester epidemic were clearly due to contaminated sugar, yet illness of a similar kind had prevailed extensively in various localities in which contaminated sugar had not been used by brewers, and that when its arsenical character was no longer in doubt, it was without much difficulty traced to the contamination of malt by the use of arsenical gas coke in the drying-kilns. Certain samples of such malt contained as much as one-sixtieth of a grain of arsenic to the pound; and beer brewed from malt prepared in a similar manner was found to contain one-sixteenth of a grain of arsenic to the gallon. After fully discussing the questions hence arising, the report goes on to enumerate other methods by which arsenic may be introduced into common forms of food, and the list of foods liable to be so affected includes beer, golden syrup, and treacle, foods containing glucose, vinegar, Demerara sugar, various extracts of malt, manufactured either for sale to invalids or for use by bakers, 'prepared' and 'infant' foods under a variety of names, yeast cakes, and foods to which certain coloring-matters or preservatives have been added. Mr. Hehner has found from one-twentieth to one-twenty-fifth of a grain of arsenic per pound in a so-called 'chocolate powder' sold in London at a low price, and largely composed of an arsenicated oxid of iron."

Crystallization and Vital Processes.—The theory of Benedikt, in which vital processes are regarded as due to chemical or mechanical action, and which was set forth in a translation recently printed in this department, is declared by a correspondent to be fallacious. Speaking of Benedikt's assertion that crystallization is preceded by the appearance of cellular and nuclear forms that attract to themselves matter from the surrounding solution "and transform it into substance like their own," he says:

"Is it not a patent fact that there is no transformation here in the proper sense of the word? These cellular and nuclear forms simply attract matter identical in constitution to themselves (*i.e.*,

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particles of the dissolved salt), and thus they grow by regular accretion, not by plant or vital growth. Even if we admit the formation of hydrates in a saline solution, would the simple resolution of such hydrates and the adhesion of particles of salt to one another present any features really resembling the transformation effected by vital force? His use of the word 'transformation' begs the whole question. Quatrefages's assertion still holds good that the simplest living forms are the antipodes of the crystal from every point of view."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FORGES AHEAD.

ACCORDING to the census authorities, the electric light used in the United States cost in 1900 $10,000,000 a year more than the gas, and employed for its production a thousand more men. Gas has, therefore, been relegated to second place as a source of light. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 9):

"The public is accustomed to think of gas as still the leading illuminant, but while this is probably true in Europe, in the United States the scepter of light has definitely passed to electricity. The figures just issued by our census office are indeed startling. Gas had nearly seventy-five years' start over its competitor, but it now appears to be decidedly in second place. Yet there is no denying the fact that the introduction of the brilliant electric light has stimulated greatly by the use of gas. There are now close upon 4,000 electric-light central stations in America, but by the census of 1900 there were then only 877 gas-plants, and the number was not growing perceptibly. The gas-plants were earning an income of $75,000,000. Last year the central stations earned $85,000,000. The cost of construction and equipment of both was over $500,000,000. Gas employed 22,400 men and electric light 23,300.

"But this is only half the story. It is estimated that there are over 50,000 isolated electric-light plants in this country, and that they represent as many lamps as do the central stations. New York city has 1,000 of them, and some, like that in the Waldorf-Astoria, would run many an ambitious Western city. Hence the figures against gas are doubled in most respects. The 20,000,000 incandescent lamps burning nightly become 40,000,000. The 400,000 arc-lamps—Shelley's 'insistent sisters of the day'—become 800,000. Were it not for the universal use of the gas-stove and the prevalence of the gas-engine, one marvels what would have become of the illuminant of our fathers.

"Such is the pace at which we live to-day that, while millions of people in this country have not yet got up to the stage of 'civilization' represented by the use of gas, but when they encounter it casually employ it suicidally, other millions have outgrown and discarded it, and will have none of it even for a curling-iron or a chafing-dish, let alone for lighting. To put it briefly, the use of electricity for lighting in New York State alone has increased over 2,000 per cent. in ten years, and the use of electricity for power, also from central stations, has inceased in the decade nearly 1,200 per cent. And yet the electricians are inclined to think they have only just started in."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE paragraph from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, giving some facts on insanity in the United States, and quoted in our issue of January 30, page 147, was a summary of the article by Dr. William White in the October number of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

ON the 30th of June last there were 1,360,661 electric lights in use in Canada, according to *The Western Electrician*. "This is an increase of 236,865 lights in the year 1903, or over 21 per cent. The increase since 1898 in arc lights has been 42 per cent. and 161 per cent. in the number of incandescent."

DESPATCHES from Utah state that there has been another collapse on the great Ogden-Lucin cut-off across Salt Lake, whose completion was described in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Says the Boston *Herald*: "Two hundred feet of the Lucin cut-off has sunk to such an extent that a portion of the great trestle is useless. The present trouble is almost in mid-length, and it occurs at a time when the engineers were beginning to believe that they had at last successfully surmounted the difficulties which confronted them."

MUSEUM OF SECURITY.—"The Institute of Social Science purposes to establish a museum in which shall be exhibited all inventions designed as safeguards against accidents," says *The Medical Record*. "There are several such museums in Europe, the influence of which has tended to diminish markedly the number of accidents of various kinds in the countries where they are located. The proposed museum is to contain working models of safety devices for use on railways, in mines, on sailing-vessels and steamships, in city streets, in elevators, in factories, in buildings in course of construction, etc."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAS PROTESTANTISM REJECTED ITS FORMAL PRINCIPLES?

SINCE the time of Luther and Calvin it has generally been contended that the principles by which the Protestant church must stand or fall are the material principle that teaches justification by faith alone, and the formal principle that teaches that the Scriptures are the sole authority for faith and life. Nowadays, however, the charge is constantly made both by conservative Protestants and by Roman Catholic writers that the Protestant church, in adopting the modern critical views, has stultified itself and become untrue to its formal principles. In order to meet this objection, efforts have been repeatedly made to show that the newer views are by no means inconsistent with the fundamental position of historical Protestantism, and that modern criticism merely draws upon another set of Biblical truths. This compromise position was recently formulated in a set of theses by Dr. Gennrich, in the leading homiletic journal of Germany, the *Halte was du hast* (No. 9). We translate and summarize as follows:

1. For the church of the Reformation the principle of Scriptural authority in all matters of faith is a matter of fundamental importance. This formal principle is accepted by the Protestant church now as always.

2. The church of the Reformation would be endangered to its very foundations by the modern religio-historical method of Biblical criticism if the application of this method should lead to an undermining of this formal principle.

3. The modern critical manner of handling the Scriptures is based on the historical development of religion in general and of the religion of the Scriptures in particular. It is in conflict only with the external and purely mechanical conception of the authority of the Word, and with the theory of a verbal inspiration based thereon, which theory has been demonstrated to be absolutely untenable by the unprejudiced study of the Scriptures themselves.

4. The "external" conception of the authority of the Scriptures can not be brought into harmony with the principles of the evangelical church, but is essentially a product of Roman Catholic soil.

5. We can speak of a Protestant Scriptural principle only when, as in the time of Luther, the authority of the Bible is not made to depend upon anything external, but is founded upon its own contents and character and is drawn from a principle inherent in itself.

6. To secure the recognition of the authority of the Scriptures through the legal action of ecclesiastical bodies in the present age is contrary to all evangelical and Protestant principles.

7. The authority of the Scriptures for Christian faith rests upon the fact that the religion which is found in the Scriptures is a revelation, and that the Bible is the official expression of this revealed religion.

8. Modern criticism, working with only the help and methods of scientific research, can neither deny nor affirm that the religion of the Scriptures is a revelation and not a natural product.

9. The idea of revelation, regarded from a purely scientific point of view, is a hypothesis, but a hypothesis which, from the standpoint of the history of religious development, can alone explain the peculiarity of the Biblical religion.

10. The church of the Reformation is not endangered by modern methods of Biblical criticism or research so long as these remain really scientific. True science can never hurt the real interests of religion.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Jewish Tribute to Christianity.—In his article on "Christianity" in the fourth volume of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, declares that "the providential mission" of Christianity was "to offer to the great Gentile world the Jewish truth adapted to its psychic and intellectual capacities." In elaborating this thought, the rabbi gives a purely rationalistic interpretation of the personality and teachings of Jesus; but to Christianity itself he pays the following remarkable tribute:

"Christianity, following the matchless ideal of its Christ, re-

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deemed the despised and outcast, and ennobled suffering. It checked infanticide and founded asylums for the young; it removed the curse of slavery by making the humblest bondsman proud of being a child of God; it fought against the cruelties of the arena; it invested the home with purity, and proclaimed . . . the value of each human soul as a treasure in the eyes of God; and it so leavened the great masses of the empire as to render the cross of Christ the sign of victory for its legions in place of the Roman eagle. The 'Galilean' entered the world as a conqueror. The church became the educator of the pagan nations; and one race after another was brought under her tutorship. The Latin races were followed by the Celt, the Teuton, and the Slav. The same burning enthusiasm which sent forth the first apostle also set the missionaries aglow, and brought all Europe and Africa, and, finally, the American Continent, under the scepter of an omnipotent church. . . . Christianity is not an end, but the means to an end—namely, the establishment of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Here Christianity presents itself as an orb of light, but not so central as to exclude Islam, nor so bright and unique as to eclipse Judaism, the parent of both."

A SYMPOSIUM ON THE LAYMAN'S "INDIFFERENCE."

ARE laymen, in any real sense, "indifferent" to religion? If so, how can they be won back to an active participation in church life? This topic—a perennially interesting one in religious circles—is discussed in the current *Hibbert Journal* (London) by three eminent contributors—Sir Oliver Lodge, the scientist, Sir Edward Russell, editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, and Prof. J. H. Muirhead, of Birmingham. Each writer views the subject from a different angle, and the editor of the magazine (the Rev. L. P. Jacks) adds a final word of his own.

Sir Oliver Lodge admits that the masses are "indifferent to ecclesiasticism" and "do not in any great number go to church"; but he thinks that serious questions of religion are as widely discussed as they ever were. One reason for apparent apathy he finds in the "overpressure" of modern life and its constant demands upon men. Another reason he thinks is to be found in a church service entirely detached from the atmosphere of twentieth-century thought. On this point he writes:

"With all the enthusiasm for religion in the world, I would say to professional churchmen, you really can not continue to expect people to wade continually through so much medieval and ecclesiastical lore. You must free the ship of official religion from incrustation: it is water-logged and overburdened now, and its sails are patched and outworn. I do not ask you to use steam or any new-fangled mode of propulsion. By all means keep your attachment to the past, but study reality and sincerity; strive to say what you really mean, and to say it in such way that others may know that you mean it, and may feel that they mean it too. . . . .

"Religion is one thing; church services as often conducted are quite another thing. Modification will be resented and opposed by some singularly minded lay churchmen. Nevertheless, if more eminent ability is to be attracted to the service of the church, if the great body of the laity are to be reached in any serious and effective manner, modifications, excisions, and reforms are necessary. It is not religion to which people are indifferent."

Sir Edward Russell, who confines himself almost entirely to an analysis of existing conditions, is of the opinion that "the workmen of towns have never been normally interested in religion." In regard to the community as a whole, he takes the ground that very much of the latter-day spiritual indifference in England must be attributed to movements generally regarded as religious. The Oxford movement, for example, tho it may have revived the religious interest of a proportion of the laity, "depressed that interest among a far greater proportion of the laity, by transmuting the dialect and emotion of English religion out of its characteristic subjective condition into the objective condition of sacrament, observance, and ritual miracle, which, I suggest, is alien from the English religious temperament." The rationalistic influence of Maurice, Robertson, Colenso, and Matthew Arnold is also cited. "The mood of the laity toward religion," says Sir Edward Russell, "must have been affected by the two great agents of change, sacerdotalism and rationalism." He continues:

"The tendency thus resulting, as I submit, from the two great changes of the past century, is increased by several contributory causes—or reflex effects. For example, owing, perhaps, to real improvement in society and a consequent diminution of suffering and grievances in civilized life, things in general are looked at with an easier regard. If this is so with things in general, it is sure, *a fortiori*, to be so with religion. Mr. Gladstone once said that when a man began to find his income straitened the first thing he retrenched in was his charities; the second was his books. If an average Englishman feels less worried and more at ease, the first thing he slackens is his religion.

"Then there is a fashion of saying—perhaps thinking—that you can worship God quite as well in the fields as at church. There is a discarding of what Longuet Higgins used to call altruistic worship—the observance of religious duties out of consideration for others, and for the magnetism which union in religious exercises brings to bear upon them. There is a considerable falling-off in preaching, and a still greater falling-off in the demand for preaching. There is a vastly prevalent idea that the chief good thing in connection with religion is 'Christian work': this distinctly lessens lay interest in religion, being really a mere patting of religion on the back on the score of its philanthropic appendages. . . . . .

"I have been asked whether, in my judgment, it is a common state of mind nowadays for religion to be actually rejected as a thing not to be believed. I think not. I am asked whether it is a common attitude just to leave religion on one side, as a thing that never occurs to one. This is very common, but only among persons who are conspicuously votaries of pleasure or of (what to them is pleasure in its most real form) business."

Professor Muirhead lays down three main propositions: (1) While there is no general decay of interest in religion, there is a very widespread decay of orthodoxy; (2) while public worship has ceased to appeal to the intellect, there has been no counterbalancing gain in its power of appealing to the emotions; and (3) while the attractions of public worship have thus failed to keep pace with the time, the resources of ordinary middle-class life to provide recreation and enjoyment have been greatly enlarged. He pleads for "the emotionalizing of public worship," and for a more esthetic church service as first steps toward the revival of intelligent interest in religion.

The editor of *The Hibbert Journal* presents still another phase of the question. He suggests that average men shrink from identifying themselves with religion to-day because they feel that its tenets are impracticable and impossible of realization.

"The type of plain man we are considering wants a more valid proof than has yet been offered that the world is *serious* when it professes the Christianity *which is a life and not a creed.* He doubts, moreover, whether he could seriously and honestly make such a profession himself. He is by all operative standards an honorable man; he deals honestly in trade, is a good husband and father, faithful to his friends (tho, perhaps, a little hard on his foes), public-spirited, patriotic, munificent. But to pretend that the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount are his, even in their spirit, would be a flagrant falsehood. . . . . Have we any serious intention of making our international politics, our trade and finance, our criminal codes, our social habits, our personal aims, conformable to that life which our new guides tell us Christianity is? The plain man may or may not think such conformity desirable; but until the attempt is more seriously made, the new Christianity appears to him to be something of a mockery. He is indifferent to a religion which, while interpreted as a life, is yet so remote from the underlying motives and currents of the world where it is professed; and, in the name of honesty, he refuses to be publicly associated with it."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) makes this comment on the whole discussion:

"These able thinkers leave the question they discuss all unset

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tled. The answer is still lacking. Why do the people care little for religion? Has not that been a perpetual query? Has not religion always been the concern of some, not of all—of a minority in every age, not of the majority? We venture to say that in the days of our forefathers there was even a more massive and stolid apathy than exists to-day, and we would suggest that missionary, evangelistic, and revival efforts were never so determined; and that, as a secondary power resulting from this primary life of religion amongst men, the spirit of philanthropic interest in humanity was never so alive. Sin is still rampant, and this begets indifference to righteousness; but righteousness is to be the great social and applied principle of the age before us."

GROWING TOLERATION OF THEOLOGICAL ERROR.

THE student who considers the present status of theological thought in its relation to the religious temper of past ages can hardly fail to be impressed by the changing attitude of educated men toward such opinions and dogmas as they believe to be erroneous. "The majority of thoughtful and conscientious Americans," a recent writer has said, "whatever their private beliefs may be, regard as of the very slightest importance the question whether a particular man holds a particular creed or not." The same writer, Eliza Ritchie, goes on to say (in *The International Journal of Ethics*, January):

"Heresy-hunting is an out-of-fashion sport. It is only with extreme reluctance that ecclesiastical authorities interfere, even when the most heterodox opinions are uttered from the pulpit or the platform; while all that the layman asks of his spiritual pastor is that he shall have attached himself to some church, the standards of which are not in obvious and flagrant contradiction to his genuine convictions. The really important matter is felt to be the sincerity of the man himself, and his power to give moral uplifting and spiritual consolation to those for whom he labors; what is his doctrine is of trifling interest to the community compared with what his character and his work are. Dogma is indeed little heard from the pulpits of American churches, and there is often an almost apologetic air about a preacher who ventures to give arguments for or against some theological tenet. He knows that his congregation probably care very little as to what views he holds or why he holds them—they do care for any fresh light he can give them on the social or moral problems of every-day life, but even in regard to these they may disagree with the opinions he utters without in the least deprecating or regretting the utterance. For neither preacher nor people look for unanimity of thought in regard to such things. We give, indeed, often a ready welcome to what opposes itself at first sight to the views we have hitherto held, just because the novelty is an attraction and serves as a mental stimulus, and we have come to concede, as tho it were a right, to every new idea, however slender its real claim to consideration, the 'liberty of the floor.'

"If it is asked on what grounds this seeming indifference of serious-minded people to the presentation and diffusion of their own religious beliefs can be defended, it may be answered that its justification rests on the existence of the feeling, more or less consciously recognized and avowed, that the conceptions a man forms in regard to things of the spirit are of a directly and intimately personal nature, and that, therefore, they can not and ought not to be valued by others by reference to an impersonal and objective standard. Theology, if in any intelligible sense it can be called a science, is certainly at the farthest remove from the exact sciences. Neither Catholic nor Protestant, Unitarian nor Calvinist, Theist nor Pantheist, Supernaturalist nor Atheist, has ever been able to establish on rational grounds or by logical methods the certainty of the fundamental assumptions on which his faith or unfaith rests, tho each can readily enough detect the inconclusiveness of the arguments for a rival creed. The spread of knowledge has made it almost impossible for any sensible man to claim that his own or his church's apprehension of things human and divine is 'the truth' for every one. However tenacious his hold on those salient conceptions which seem to him all-important, and which for him may be all-important, yet he has found by experience that his fellow men have avenues of approach to the spiritual which are closed to him. This does not mean that truth is unattainable and the search for it a vain thing, but it does mean that it is no man's exclusive property, nor can one ever exhaust its concrete fulness of manifestation, since each man apprehends it only in his inevitable relation to the nature and development of his own soul."

THE PEDIGREE OF THE BIBLE—A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S prize-offer for the best essays on the origin and history of the different versions of the Bible has given quite a stimulus to Bible study. A "Protestant view" of the questions at issue, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. James Fox, a secretary of the American Bible Society, appeared in a recent issue (December 26) of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In *The Dolphin* (January), a Roman Catholic journal published in Philadelphia, Father H. J. Heuser, of Overbrook Seminary, Pa., presents the Roman Catholic side. He says:

"It is well known to scholars of Scriptural bibliography that there were translations of the Bible in the vernacular before either Wyclif or Tyndale attempted such; and that the charge against Wyclif and Tyndale was not the fact that they translated the Bible which would have honored them, but that they used the translated Bible to establish a religious socialism akin to the anarchistic socialism in the political order of our day. That is the sole charge for which the Catholic authorities can be held responsible in judicially condemning these men, who were zealous and, perhaps, sincere enough, but whose zeal, like that of most self-constituted reformers, was not according to wisdom. And as a civil government may legislate against and even coerce into submission public fomenters of strife (who claim a direct and uncontrolled mission from God to say and do what they deem just), if they disturb the public order, so will the church, which exercised a more directive power in those times upon the government than it does in a purely secular age like ours, be recognized as having used a legitimate and freely conceded right to censure and to punish. And if any one asks for an explanation of the barbarity that accompanied such enactments, let him study the social conditions of those times and compare them with popular outbursts of wrath against some negro criminal who acts out in a moment of passionate frenzy the animal instincts, which thousands of men follow only in colder blood and more cautiously but no less criminally, in modern society. It is the public sentiment against the principle of wrong which shows itself to-day against the practise of brutal lust, and that vented itself in former days against the corruption of a faith which animated every fiber of society, and produced with fewer external means the magnificent result of medieval art and letters, not to speak of public beneficence."

The Roman Catholic Church, we are told further, has "systematically and without interruption fostered the practical study of the Bible by those who teach her children, and those whose intelligent understanding of the Christian doctrine warrants a just appreciation of the written revelation in its entirety"; but she also "realizes the one danger that essentially inheres in the indiscriminate exercise of interpretation."

"That danger is not an imagination. It is a warning that comes to us from the inspired pages no less than from daily experience of which teachers like Mr. Dowie, and in this case Dr. Fox also, give us object-lessons. St. Peter, whom the Catholic Church honors as her first pontiff and vicar of Christ, and whom the Protestant translators of the New Testament still acknowledge as titular author of the two epistles which bear his name in the English Bibles, admonishes the Christian converts that they should heed what his 'beloved brother Paul' had taught them. But he deems this office likewise to warn them concerning the reading of certain parts of these writings which, tho inspired by God, may become a stumbling-block to the unlearned. In these instructions, prompted by the divine wisdom, there are '*some things hard to be understood which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest unto their own destruction.*' (I am quoting the words of the Protestant Revised Version, II Peter iii. 16, 17.) And lest they misunderstand him as tho he referred only to certain writings of the Apostle of the Gentiles, he adds the words, '*as they do also with the other Scriptures.*' Against this misunderstanding he

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warns them, and thus stigmatizes the danger of private interpretation by the unlearned."

Proceeding to a consideration of the Preface to the Douai version (1582) of the Bible, which is quoted by Dr. Fox to illustrate his contention that the Roman Catholic Church has never translated the Bible into a "barbarous tongue" (such as English), except when compelled to do so by opponents, Father Heuser intimates that the impression conveyed by such detachment of words from their context is "false" and misleading. He appends his own outline of the contents of this historic Preface, which we summarize as follows:

1. A translation of the Scriptures into the vulgar tongues is not absolutely necessary nor indiscriminately profitable. This stands to reason since, except through the interpreters in the synagogal and Christian priesthood, the Bible, except in fragments, was not and could not have been known for centuries after the establishment of Christianity. As to the absolute and indiscriminate reading, the words of St. Peter and the effect of Protestant divisions prove that it requires check and guidance.

2. "Not for these nor any such like causes doe we translate this sacred booke, but upon special consideration of the present time, state and condition of our countrie." And this condition is "the indiscrete zeale of the popular and their factious leaders," who make plausible pretense of giving God's Word to the people, whereas they pervert its meaning.

3. These translations are to be used with discretion, for altho "a true, faithful, and sincere translation," opposed to the current perversions of the text, is a necessity of the times, it is only they who are "humble, discrete and devout, and like to take much good, and no harme thereby" who should be encouraged to use it.

4. Confidently the translators set forth their plea of religious care and sincerity observed in the Douai version. They follow the interpetations of the Christian fathers, and give reasons for the annotations by which erroneous reading of the original text is prevented.

5. They follow in the main the old Latin Vulgate, however, with due regard to the Greek, and they give excellent reasons for this course; for tho the older text was in the Greek tongue, it had greatly suffered by the carelessness or misinformed correctors of a later date who acted as copyists and critics.

6. Finally, certain differences of translation are pointed out by way of exemplifying the introduction of false doctrine on the part of Luther and the reformers who undertook the task of translating.

All of which, in Father Heuser's opinion, goes to show that the Douai translators were actuated "not by a detestation, but a genuine love of Holy Writ, and a necessary desire that its lessons for good should find response in every soul the world over." We quote in conclusion:

"Tho the authorized King James version, used for nearly three hundred years in the Protestant churches of England, was greatly amended by comparison with the Douai version, which forced a certain recognition of previous mistranslations by the more zealous but less just reformers—what is the value of the Authorized Version when compared by impartial judges with the original text from which it departed (whilst it professed to follow it more closely) in order to demonstrate the reasons for repudiating the authority of the ancient church?

"The answer is given by the forty-seven revisers of 1880, chosen from among the most learned Protestant divines in England and America. They make nearly 20,000 corrections in which the revision differs from the Authorized Version; of these probably ten per cent., if not more, are a clear and uncompromising return to the old Douai version with an explicit recognition of the bias that had actuated the translators of the so-called Reformation. Of this any one who honestly wishes may convince himself, and we hope to have occasion for further demonstration of the fact.

"Thus the Douai version stands involuntarily as the model of correction for the two Protestant versions now in use by English-speaking Christians. The first is the Authorized Version of King James, which corrected the most glaring errors of the Lutheran imitators; the second is the late Revised Version of 1880, which eliminated several thousand errors from the King James version. Another revision may bring us back entirely to the old Douai version, which in some respects is now to be preferred to Dr. Challoner's revision of it made over a century ago, because the style of language seemed to demand a new version."

A DEFINITION OF RELIGIOUS "HEALTH."

IT is well known that certain kinds of temperament are especially exposed to dangers which arise out of an excessive and morbid contemplation of religious problems. In view of this fact, *The Biblical World* (Chicago, January) undertakes to define the meaning of religious health and to set forth its manifestations. It says:

"Health of mind is at the present time one of the great desiderata in religious matters. It is essential to the proper development of the individual and to the progress of humanity. By 'mind' is meant all of those powers and qualities which distinguish men from the lower orders of animal life. By 'health' is meant a full alertness, receptiveness, and activity with respect to one's environment which, in conjunction with the essential elements of personality, produce the normal growth of the individual. The healthy plant is one which seizes upon those elements of nutrition which surround it, which are essential to its development, and by the assimilation of which it reaches its maturity in the flower and in seed for the continuance of its existence in another generation. The healthy body is one which takes up and transforms into its own likeness those things which are supplied for its growth. In each case, both plant and animal, health effects the fullest realization of the potentialities within. Health of mind consists in a condition of awakeness to everything about one, an impulse to appropriate all that can promote one's development, and an energy to self-expression which completes the personality of the individual.

"To have life and to have it more abundantly (John x. 10) is the gospel ideal of human existence. Christianity increases healthy-mindedness, for the spiritual interpretation which Christianity places upon life calls out what is best in the minds (*i.e.*, the souls) of men. God everywhere precedes man in the universe; so men but 'think His thoughts after Him,' develop personalities which he has created, realize possibilities which he has implanted, and learn what he has done in other men and in the material world surrounding. . . . . .

"The healthy mind at its highest stage reaches some apprehension of the meaning and the purpose of life. This is the religious aspect of life, and it is the ultimate thing which the mind achieves. The normal mind pursues its search for the great realities of the universe undaunted when the search is long and hard, unbaffled by the problems of life, full of faith in confronting mysteries, not enslaved to the opinions and formulations of its predecessors or its contemporaries, but working out its own experiences, ideas, and acts in complete self-realization and self-expression. At the same time, the healthy mind can have no conceit that it has attained all knowledge; that its experience is normative for all, and that its formulations are perfect. Instead, it recognizes that we know only in part; that the human mind is limited and imperfect in vision and judgment; that experiences may be widely different and still be equally good, and that there is a relative element in all statements of religious ideas. Our conceptions of God, of our fellow men, of ourselves, of the world, of truth, of duty, are better than those of the past because we are able to interpret Christianity in the light of the centuries; and the future will have better conceptions than our own. It is not alone the individual that grows; the world grows also, and the human race grows. There is one great stream of development toward that which is perfect. Religion is the guide in this development, and progress is the achievement of healthy minds."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. ISAAC HENDERSON, an American novelist and playwright who was converted to the Roman Catholic faith about seven years ago, has been appointed private chamberlain to the Pope.

THE Kaiser's latest rôle is that of the Prophet Daniel. Such, at least, is the conclusion reached by those who have examined the new sculptured figure of Daniel on the façade of the cathedral at Metz. "It didn't require more than two glances," says the New York *Sun*, "to enable people to see that the face presented as Daniel's was that of Emperor William. The unofficial newspapers mentioned it, plain folks gossiped about it privately, and the foreign critics of the Emperor seized upon the fact as another instance of the absorbing egotism of the strenuous ruler of Germany."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

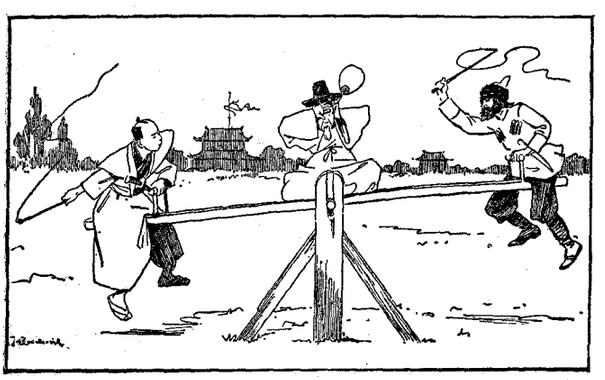
TACTICS OF THE WAR PARTY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

FURTHER instalments of that exciting serial, the Russo-Japanese crisis, have left the press of all Europe in a state of breathless anticipation. Something, it is affirmed in London organs, will surely happen soon. But even at this eleventh hour, a fierce conflict is said to be raging between the war party and the peace party in St. Petersburg. "Some hidden conflict," as the London *Spectator* puts it, "is going on among the great group of which the Czar is at present only the pivot." The Paris *Temps* is striving to demonstrate that both the war party and the peace party in St. Petersburg are creations of the London imagination; but the organ of the French Foreign Office is thought by the London *Times* to be too partial to "the friendly and allied nation." Newspapers in England, Austria, and Italy evidently have sources of information which justify them in commenting, with a wealth of detail, upon a struggle in St. Petersburg so fierce that Nicholas II. is said to have exclaimed: "Am I still Czar or not? Am I the Emperor of Peace or am I not?" This anecdote is too much for the credulity of the London *Standard*. "A very slight knowledge of the ways of the Russian court and of the character of the Czar is needed," it says, "to show that the episode is imaginary." Nevertheless, it is one of the many European journals accepting the theory of a conflict between a peace party and a war party.

The leader of the war party, it seems from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), is the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, one of the many "influential relatives of the Czar" whom the crisis has made conspicuous. This grand duke, according to the London *News*, is supported by two other grand dukes, Vladimir Alexandrovitch and Serge Alexandrovitch, the former commander-in-chief of the forces in the Czar's capital, and the latter holding a similar post at Moscow. Behind the grand dukes, asserts the London *Standard*, stands the Procurator of the Holy Synod, Mr. Pobiedonostseff, "who wants war from religious considerations." Mr. de Plehve, the reactionary Minister of the Interior, is assigned to the war party by the London *Times*, but the Paris *Figaro* pronounces him the friend of peace. Somewhat outside the court circle is another advocate of war, Prince Ukhtomsky, described as "the Czar's friend" in the London *St. James's Gazette*, altho the *Zeit* (Vienna) suspects that Nicholas II. has begun to distrust the prince's judgment. However, the prince himself is preaching war in his organ, the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti*, and that in language pronounced by the London *Times* "highly provocative." The fighting Mr. Besobrazoff is reported in the Paris *Temps* to have retired "in disgrace" to Nice, where he was last heard of, the London *Standard* learns, predicting war "in fifteen weeks." There remains Admiral Alexeieff, considered by every London newspaper the greatest obstacle to peace in the Far East. If the London *Telegraph* surmises correctly, the admiral has imposed his own views upon Russia's diplomatists in Asia—Mr. Pavloff, the minister to Korea; Mr. Lessar, the minister to China, and Baron de Rosen, minister to Japan, until the severance of diplomatic relations. The Baron is stated by the London *Times* to have been a "favorite with the Japanese."

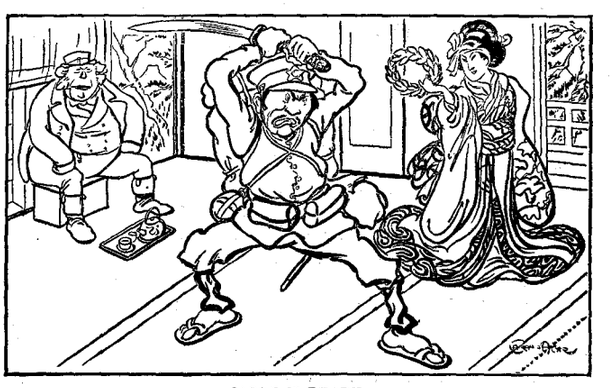
The peace party constitutes, apparently, a less formidable group. It is led, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), by the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, the Czar's brother-in-law. He was at first in favor of war, according to the Paris *Temps*, but he "has always professed idealist sentiments," and recently went over to the cause of peace. The London *Times* attributes his conversion to a knowledge of the military situation in the Far East, and we read further in the same daily that "he was recently made Minister for Commerce, Navigation, and Ports." Careful perusal of the European press would indicate that he is the only grand duke known to be of the peace party, which now includes, says the Berlin *National Zeitung*, General Kuropatkin, Minister of War. The London *Times* assigned him to the war party some weeks ago, altho in the beginning of the crisis, according to the same authority, he preached peace. Mr. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, who should not be confused with the count of the same kind who as alleged committed suicide when disgraced, is eager for peace, all authorities agree, as is also Mr. de Witte, formerly Minister of Finance, and now in some obscure kind of disfavor as president of the council of ministers. Count Lamsdorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been a partizan of peace from the first, according to leading European organs. The peace party and the war party seem to be alike in having each an organ edited by a prince, the prince being described in both cases as "a personal friend of the Czar." The *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), a reactionary publication, derives its inspiration from Prince Mestchersky, the great advocate of absolute despotism and the conspicuous target of Russian refugees everywhere. The prince wants peace "for the time being."

The attitude of the Czar amid this multitude of counselors is interpreted in London as one of sheer distraction. He is always "wavering," says the Rome *Tribuna*, "consistently misled," says the London *News*, "incorrigibly spineless," says the Berlin *Vorwärts*. "The Czar," according to the Vienna *Zeit*, "has adopted a middle course between the advocates of peace and the advocates of war, his sympathies inclining him toward conciliation." The irresolution of Nicholas II. is held to explain a very unusual circumstance. "Contrary to all Russian precedent," declares the London *Spectator*, "newspapers strongly condemning both war and the retention of Manchuria are allowed to express their opinion without suppression." The war party's strong argument in the



A BUFFER STATE.

KOREA: "Whoever is up, whoever is down, I get all the blows."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*



JAPAN IS READY.

JOHN BULL: "All the chap needs is money."
—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

INNOCENT THIRD PARTIES IN A CRISIS.

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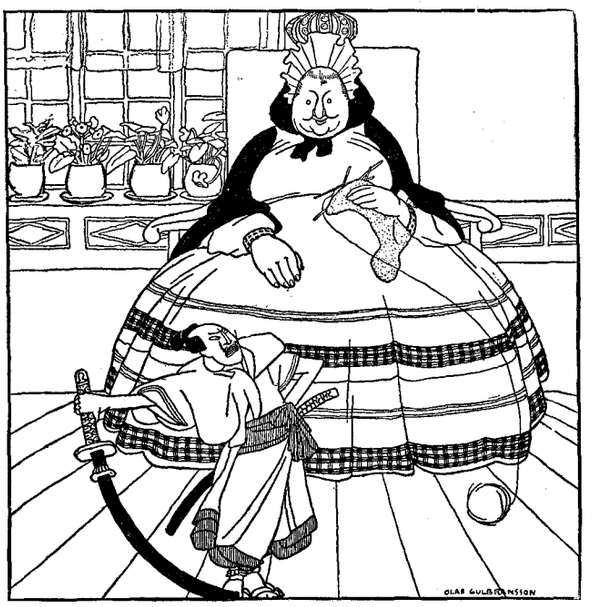
mind of the Czar is said by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) to be that "Russia has gone so far that a retreat would mean loss of prestige," while the great argument of the peace party is that "Russia is absolutely unprepared for a contest with Japan." There has been much speculation as to the length each party may go in view of the despotic theory upon which Russian autocracy rests. The London *Times* prints the following on this subject, from a well-informed correspondent:

"How, then, has it come about that an autocrat, who is a sincere lover of peace and who has the control of affairs in his own hands, has brought his country to the verge of war? In the first place, it must be remembered that autocrats, like ordinary statesmen in other forms of government, do not always foresee the ultimate consequences of their decisions, and are liable to find themselves unexpectedly in a situation from which war is the only means of exit consistent with the national interests and the national honor. Even the pacific Mr. Gladstone let himself be drawn into the Egyptian campaign, and afterward drifted dangerously near to a great war with Russia. It must be remembered, further, that the autocratic form of government has its drawbacks as well as its advantages in matters of foreign policy. It does not require to watch and be guided by the ever-changing currents of public opinion, and it can, therefore, adopt a *politique de longue haleine* [a policy extending over a long period of time]; but it is not nearly so independent of popular sentiment as is commonly supposed, for its strength lies in its being the representative of national conceptions and national aspirations, and if it fails to be true to these it weakens itself. He would be a very bold Czar who would sacrifice a great national interest to love of peace or any other personal feeling. If ever a Czar was justified in disregarding the views of the ultra-patriotic section of his subjects, it was Alexander II. when he accepted the decisions of the Congress of Berlin in order to avoid a great European struggle; but there is no doubt that that wise, courageous act diminished his popularity and prestige. Whether Nicholas II. has inherited all the civic courage of his grandfather remains to be seen. If he desires peace in the sense of being ready to sacrifice to it certain material and political interests, he should lose no time in transferring the conduct of the diplomatic negotiations from his viceroy to his Foreign Office."



GRANDMOTHER EUROPE.

EUROPE (to Japan): "Show the Russians you're not afraid of them—I dare not do it."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The line of policy hinted at in the last sentence was adopted by the Czar, states the Paris *Temps*, which enjoys the confidence of the peace party in St. Petersburg. Nicholas II., asserts the French organ, weeks ago took the diplomacy of the crisis entirely out of the hands of Admiral Alexeieff and entrusted it to Count Lamsdorff, was was, presumably, in charge of the negotiations when Japan withdrew her minister from St. Petersburg. Before that definite rupture the London *Spectator* observed:

"Japan has risen too high in the world to be fillipped back to the third rank, being compelled to accept assurances which she does not believe, and which her statesmen think fatal to all hope of future expansion. . . . We can not but think that they [the Japanese] mean war unless Russia recedes; and if Russia recedes before what is now a clear and open challenge from an Asiatic enemy who is visible to her masses, we have misread her history and that of the limited but able group of courtiers, soldiers, and statesmen who have, since the days of Peter the Great, remained, under the headship of the Romanoffs, the directing caste of Russia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN DISTRUST OF OUR ASIATIC POLICY.

RUSSIA, expressing herself through a censored but official organ in St. Petersburg, has revealed her surprise at "the unexpected and curious" attitude of the United States in the Far East. The *Novoye Vremya* feels justified in asserting that "the United States desires Japan to attack Russia." This sort of conjecture does not surprise the London *Times*, whose Russian correspondents report a very anti-American feeling in official St. Petersburg. But Russian distrust of the Asiatic policy of the United States would appear to be contagious. It has spread through some newspapers in France and Germany, and has now reached England, where the London *Dail News* gives publicity "from an authoritative Russian source" to the following candid statements:

"Look at the policy of the United States, for example. The United States helped the revolution in Cuba. The press brought about the war against Spain for supposed tyranny in Cuba, and by stating that Cuba ought to be free from the tyranny of Spain. When the war ended, Cuba was not allowed to adopt a constitution without accepting and embodying in it certain amendments imposed by the United States Government. These amendments required from Cuba coaling-stations at the choice of the United States, and also included a stipulation not to make any treaties with foreign Powers without the consent of the United States, not to contract any loans beyond the reasonable means of Cuba which would endanger the independence of Cuba, confirmation of the concessions which had been given by the American military administration to all sorts of adventurers who came there, and last, but not least, to submit to all the sanitary ordinances which might be dictated from Washington. What, therefore, was left to Cuba? The United States also made the Cuban Government to understand that the American troops would not be withdrawn until all those concessions had been made. The first thing America did after this was to force upon Cuba a treaty by which all American goods had to receive a concession in the tariff of from twenty to forty per cent. to the exclusion of every other nation. That is what America calls the policy of the open door.

"Russia is in a similar position in Manchuria except that that country is on her own borders, and, therefore, a more important consideration. America considered she was within her rights to impose on Cuba all those conditions, and to keep all benefit from trade exclusively for the United States. When any foreign Power, including Great Britain, protested, the United States simply sat down on that protest. That was known as the Monroe Doctrine.

"Then turn to what America has done in the Philippines. . . . When America got the Philippines, she passed an act by which all mining concessions should be granted only to United States citizens, thus barring citizens of all other countries from any such advantage. America then instituted export duties on certain raw products, excluding, of course, the United States from their operation. That, again, was a flagrant violation of the principle of the open door, for when there is any change in the sovereignty of territories the new sovereignty ought to keep the old treaty obligations,

"On the presumption that a similar state of affairs would arise in Manchuria at some future date the United States and certain other Powers want to bind the Russian Government with all sorts of promises. America wants to do this after the violation of in-

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ternational obligations already indicated. The policy in Washington is to push on Japan to make war."

Referring editorially to this outspoken utterance, of which it guarantees the authenticity, the London Liberal organ declares:

"It is not pleasant to hear of the remarkable activity of the United States, against whose action Russian diplomacy addresses the caustic and by no means untrue indictment we publish elsewhere. Whatever Russia may have done or contemplated in Manchuria, she has achieved nothing more cynical and high-handed than America in her treatment of Colombia, her annexation of the Philippines, and her policy of forced preferences for her trade in Cuba."

Those inveterate foes of all imperialism of the America variety, *The Saturday Review* (London), the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, understand and sympathize with Russia's estimate of the policy conducted from this side of the Atlantic. The Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* takes up the topic in a different spirit, saying:

"If there is a country whose attitude in the East Asiatic crisis deserves careful attention at the present time, it is the United States. Not only is it, among all the great Powers except Japan, nearest to the field of possible war, but in virtue of its new colonial empire, the Philippines, it is separated by only a comparatively short stretch of sea from the Japanese island of Formosa. Above all, however, the Pacific coast of the American Union comprises the eastern shore of the ocean in whose neighboring reaches such portentous decisions impend. If the Pacific Ocean is to be deemed the Mediterranean Sea of the New-World politics, the distances from one another of the nations on its shores are no longer to be measured in geographical miles. To-day one feels in San Francisco scarcely further from Yokohama than in Marseilles one feels distant from Tunis, or than, in a former time, Lubeck was from Copenhagen and Wisby. Transfers of sovereignty, now taking place in Chinese waters, will directly affect not only the colonial but necessarily the continental future of the United States. Can the latter remain passive when in east Asia an exclusive, overgrown territorial Power is establishing itself upon principles which can scarcely be harmonized with the open-door policy? Mr. Roosevelt expressed a sentiment apparently very general in the land when he declared that the control of the Pacific was something to which his own country laid claim. Hence it was America which opposed most vehemently when the occupation of Manchuria by Russia became openly permanent. Last summer the Government of Washington won a diplomatic triumph that would have made Europe envious had the triumph been a real one. Russia allowed China, as the nominal possessor of Manchuria, to open a few of the ports in the territory to general trade. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, was triumphantly heralded in the British press on the strength of this victory. Unfortunately, the treaty opening the ports was subsequently amended by so many additions that the matter came to nothing. The subject is not alluded to now.

"The United States has lately become extremely circumspect in all that relates to east Asia. This remarkable circumstance would probably have received more attention if the general mind had not been directed toward Panama. English newspapers, to be sure, contain no lack of hints and assertions as to the real interests of the American people. Their frank warnings find, moreover, an echo on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus, the influential New York *Sun* said recently that the United States must seriously ask itself if its interests would allow it to remain neutral in case war broke out between Russia and Japan. 'We have no intention of renouncing the commercial rights granted by our treaty with Cihna.' This sounds very energetic, but is the policy of the Government inspired in this sense? . . . . . .

"One can not be both democratic and imperialist at the same time—as has been shown lately in the case of Mr. Chamberlain. One of these ideals must destroy the other. Which will triumph in the United States?"

Bitter comment has appeared lately in Russian newspapers, even of the class subject to a strict preliminary censorship, concerning American sympathy with Japan. A writer in the *Novoye Vremya* said that this feeling is incomprehensible, Russia having had no trouble with the United States, and having, in critical times, shown good-will toward the great republic. The Trans-Asian Railway, too, built by Russia at such enormous sacrifice, would greatly benefit American trade in Manchuria and Siberia, and the hostility of "the ruling circles" and the newspapers to Russia he thought as incomprehensible as it is ungrateful.

Editorially the same paper says that the United States has no more to do with the present Far Eastern question than Russia has to do with Panama. It is inconceivable, it continues, that the United States should contemplate any initiative, any sort of action, favorable to Japan, tho the general sentiment, it recognizes, is pro-Japan and anti-Russian.

The most outspoken criticism of the American attitude in any Russian organ seems to be that of Viceroy Alexeieiff's mouthpiece, the Port Arthur *Novy Krai*. It declares that, so far as Manchuria is concerned, Japan never would have dared to meddle with Russia if she had not been encouraged and urged on by the United States. It says:

"Japan is not the real opponent. Her provocative tone is not inspired by anything within her own nature. Her whole strength lies in the support of the United States. The latter Power will not relinquish her right of free trading in Manchuria. And once two new ports are opened there at the instance of America, the activity of Russia and of others in the Far East will be reduced to zero."

The paper goes on to show that Russian competition with the United States in Manchuria has reduced the demand for American cotton, flour, and kerosene oil, and that fact, it says, has awakened the resentment of the Washington Government. Hence the demand for the open door and the sympathy with Japan's attitude. There is a vital connection between the Chino-American treaty and the Japanese demands upon Russia, concludes the *Novy Krai*, and it implies that Russia ought not to allow the opening of new ports in Manchuria.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REBELLION AGAINST GERMANY IN AFRICA.

A NATIVE insurrection, stated by the Imperial Chancellor to be "grave," has broken out in Germany's oldest colony, that of German Southwest Africa. The area of disturbance is somewhat larger than that of the Fatherland, and the rising, which, in Count von Bülow's words, "broke out without any reason of which even those who are thoroughly acquainted with the country are aware," has now, according to the same authority, "assumed terrible proportions." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) learns from a colonial report that "the natives have been spoiled and pampered by the kindness of the administration," and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* sees reason to think that the tribesmen have risen in consequence of the attitude of the British during the Boer war. Outside of Germany the uprising is accounted for in other ways. The *Journal* (Paris) believes "the rebellion was incited by the brutality of the military and the oppression of the civil officials." "For a long time in Germany," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "it has been suspected and even asserted that colonial functionaries treat the natives too rigorously, thus provoking rebellion on their part. Certainly no colonizing nation is free from blame in its treatment of natives, but numerous incidents have left the impression that Germany has a particularly heavy hand in this respect."

European newspapers are much at fault if the Berlin Government is not face to face with an emergency that may test its strength to the utmost. "It is instructive to observe the apparent helplessness of the German mind when confronted with an unfamiliar problem such as a question of colonial policy," thinks the London *Times*, which adds:

"The German mind has not yet fully comprehended the colonial problem, and is by no means at its ease in dealing with it. In view of the consistent manner in which vigorous methods have been applied for the promotion of German colonization in Poland,

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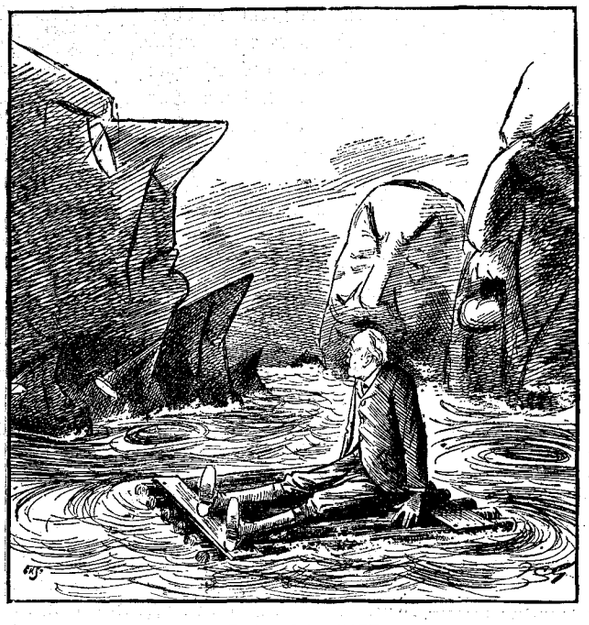

THE MAN ON A RAFT.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE FISCAL PUZZLE.
In the toils; find the protector.
—*Judy* (London).

"FISCALITIS."

and the extremely small success which has thus far attended them, it is hardly likely that milder means should have been employed to 'uphold German racial supremacy' among the black population of Southwest Africa, or that they should have met with very much better fortune. The German administration finds a certain difficulty in absorbing even white settlers of other nationalities. It is not very long since Colonel Leutwein [Governor of German Southwest Africa] was obliged to point out to his fellow countrymen that pro-Boer sympathies must not lead them to imagine that the Boers were desirable settlers—unless they brought plenty of capital with them. Otherwise they wandered about the country killing game and damaging pasture and timber; and the predominance of the Boer element over the German in certain districts was regarded as such a serious matter that the Reichstag were invited to vote a grant for restoring the balance by the promotion of German immigration. Of the 4,000 white settlers scattered among the total population of 200,000 in German Southwest Africa, not much more than 2,000 are at present German, and these are very largely composed of the military and official element. The budget shows the characteristics common to the budgets of most German colonies, its revenue being in the main contributed by imperial subsidy."

It would seem that Berlin has two distinct rebellions to deal with in her colony. So, at any rate, asserts the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which explains that when the governor had taken the field to put down a rising in the extreme south, the tribesmen in the north rushed to arms. Their arms are of good make, and they know how to use them, thanks to the Portuguese, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who have been selling weapons to the natives. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the several hundred volunteers sent out from Germany a very inadequate force. "Germany is engaged here in a costly adventure," it opines, "and she owes it to her standing to pursue it to the end, even tho it entail enormous sacrifices in men and money. . . . A great colony is not retained with a few hundred men at a time when revolt exists." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) observes that the Hereros in the north are giving the most trouble. They have besieged towns, torn up some of the railway to the coast, and outmaneuvered Colonel Loutwein, the governor:

"The Hereros do not belong to the Hottentots, as do the Bondelzwarts of the south, but to the great Bantu family, among whom are included the Transvaal Kafirs, the Zulus, and many other East African races. They are all described as strapping, dark-brown people, expert in the use of their spears, the far-famed assegai, the point of which is often poisoned. They have recently managed to gain possession of weapons, not of most recent make, to be sure, and by the plunder of farms they have obtained additional supplies. Hence, as foes, they are not altogether to be despised. They have dwelt in the land they now inhabit for something like a century. One of the many migrations always in progress throughout Africa brought them from the north into the Damara country, where they congregate in primitive villages, surrounded by great herds, which comprise their wealth. It seems that they have great racial pride."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SECRET SOCIETY IN IRELAND.

IRELAND has for some weeks been agitated by the rise and development of an organization which adopts for the benefit of Roman Catholics much that was familiar in the practise and principles of the "A. P. A." in this country. The Irish organization has assumed the name of "The Catholic Association," and seems to have spread rapidly, its handbook having gone through large editions. In this volume the objects of the association are stated to be:

"1. To forward the temporal interests of Catholics in Ireland, and to promote their social and intellectual intercourse.

"2. To foster a spirit of mutual help and fraternity among Catholics.

"3. To promote the practical support of the Irish language, literature, art, and industries."

The handbook further states that the executive does not purpose to reveal the method by which it is hoped to redress the grievances of which Roman Catholics have reason to complain; but privacy is to be secured for those who have information to confide. "Wherever there is a question between the Gael and the Pale," declares the handbook, "give the Gael every chance you can, and keep your captious criticism for the other side." Stress is laid upon the importance of procuring situations for Roman Catholics, who are also urged to deal only with Roman Catholics or with "liberal non-Catholics." Roman Catholic physicians and lawyers are to be employed to the exclusion of professional men adhering to other religious denominations.

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin has now condemned the association. "I have to protest, in the strongest and most

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public manner," he says in a pastoral letter to the faithful, "against the mischievous proceedings that are thus being carried on, and that are made doubly mischievous by the use of the name 'Catholic.'" The organization, according to the archbishop, is doing "grievous harm to Catholic interests and exposing the Catholic religion itself to unmerited obloquy." Whereupon *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), the leading Home Rule organ, comments:

"The public censure which His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has felt constrained to impose on the society calling itself 'The Catholic Association' confirms the fears which we entertained and expressed from the first concerning its working. Its openly expressed objects we agreed from the first were commendable; many of them were urgent. Chief among its objects was to secure for Irish Catholics fair play in their own country, to break down the barriers of bigotry that excluded them from lucrative employment. In such a policy not merely all Catholics, but all right and liberal-minded Protestants, who constitute so large a proportion of the Protestant Church in Ireland, would concur. There were materials ready and open to hand for an honorable and publicly conducted crusade in favor and protection of Catholics who had been unjustly treated. But by its methods The Catholic Association has succeeded in disgusting and alarming Protestants of all classes, and upright and intelligent Catholics as well."

But the organ of The Catholic Association, *The Leader* (Dublin), thinks the action of the archbishop can not be final, because the whole body of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has yet to speak, and it proposes to continue the movement. The London *Times* declares:

"Nobody who has the slightest knowledge of social life in Ireland can doubt the justice or the wisdom of Dr. Walsh's vigorous protest. Nobody with such knowledge can doubt what must be the practical result of the successful establishment of the organization he condemns. It would tear society in Ireland asunder once again upon religious lines. It would revive hateful memories and open wounds which patriotic Irishmen must desire to obliterate and to heal. It would poison the social and economic life of the land with a recrudescence of that sectarian hatred and intolerance which have been her worst bane in the past. It would blast and dwarf her material, her moral, and her intellectual development, and, as Dr. Walsh perceives, it would necessarily provoke a reaction throughout the empire which could not but be injurious to the legitimate interests of the Roman Catholic Church."

EFFECT OF A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

NOT a little recent moderation in the attitude of St. Petersburg toward Tokyo was attributable to the effect a Russo-Japanese war might have in aggravating the problem of the Balkans, in the opinion of various European organs. The *Petite République* (Paris) thinks an uprising in the spring inevitable throughout Macedonia, and the *Pester Lloyd* believes the possibility strengthened the hands of Count Lamsdorff in urging moderation upon the Czar's Government. The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* declares that in Servia and Bulgaria active military preparations are being made with an eye to developments. The Leipsic *Grenzboten* thinks there is a close connection between Russian policy in the Balkans and Russian policy in the Far East. "In view of the whole course of Russian policy since 1878," it declares, "Czar Nicholas could not permit a conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria. Russia might inevitably have to take sides at a moment when her whole attention was directed toward Asia. There, however, she has far more to lose than she now has to gain in the Balkans." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks too much importance is attached to the warlike element among the Czar's advisors, and that the Balkan question is not the trump card in the hands of the peace party in St. Petersburg. "The Macedonian question is, after all, only a minor branch of the great Eastern question," declares Edward Dicey in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). The friends of the Macedonians may be miscalculating the effect of a Russo-Japanese war on the Balkan problem, according to the London *Spectator*, which remarks:

"It is stated with some appearance of authority that the Bulgarian Government has resolved, if Russia is fairly immersed in a war with Japan, to compel the Sultan to grant the demands of his Macedonian subjects, as it would have done long since but for dread of Russian interference. The report is still unconfirmed, but derives additional weight from a very sharp note which . . . complains that the Porte breaks its commercial treaties with Bulgaria, and 'persecutes' Bulgarians in its European dominions. Their villages are assigned to Mussulmans, their bishops are prohibited from moving to and fro, and the Porte, which is not now hampered by revolution, does nothing to succor their misfortunes. Therefore, 'if' the Porte 'is sincere,' it will alter its behavior. If Bulgaria has really determined on action, that is not a bad beginning, for its grievances are undeniable, and if it has the physical force to undertake the risk, furnish good technical grounds for war. Bulgaria will, however, find, we fear, that Austria is no more prepared than Russia for a revolution in European Turkey; and Austria has no Japanese war on hand."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST.—"War at any price," declares the London *News*, 'is nowadays considered to be the only alternative to peace at any price."

PERSONAL.—"The ebullient General Viljoen," says the London *Outlook*, "has determined, according to a cable from St. Louis, U. S. A., to proceed to the front as soon as there is a front."

STILL THEY COME.—"Wednesday's peace-or-war telegrams from Peking, Tokyo, Seoul, Paris, Washington, St. Petersburg," in the opinion of the London *Pilot*, "were more alarming than any preceding flight from the same quarters."

NEVER HEARD OF IT.—"It sounds somewhat of a paradox to say that the great majority of Japanese people have never heard of Japan," according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "yet this is literally true, for they call their country Nihon, or Nippon."

A NATIONAL ASSET.—"If there has been any one valuable asset upon which Russia has confidently reckoned throughout her recent Machiavellian career," remarks *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), "it has been, queerly enough, the friendship of the American people."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.—"The defeat of the Anglo-Japanese combination by a European alliance would infallibly imply the prompt and permanent closing of all American trade doors on the Pacific coast," thinks *The Westminster Gazette* (London). "Once America is left alone in face of a victorious and hostile Europe, short indeed will be the shrift for her trade. The Americans know it, and do not mean to permit it. They are right, for in time to come it would prove fatal, and in their own defense they would be eventually forced to take up the story at the point where England and Japan had been compelled to lay it down."

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

A CORRECTION.—We have been so unfortunate as to convey a wholly misleading impression of the personal appearance of His Majesty, the Emperor of Korea. What we had good reason at the time to consider an accurate portrait of that sovereign appeared in our columns on January 30 last. A personal friend of the royal ruler of Korea has now kindly sent us an authentic version of His Majesty's features, which we hasten to reproduce.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

HONEY, MERINGUE, AND LOVE-BIRDS.

MY FRIEND PROSPERO. By Henry Harland. Cloth, 317 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co. New York.

TOO much, even of honey, turns to gall. Mr. Harland, *patissier par excellence* of literary flummery, has in "My Friend Prospero" given us largess of saccharines. He tosses verisimilitude to the bow-wows, and keeps his chef-like eye only upon the public's palate. Of course, love will never become an insipid theme, but the course of true love here runs altogether too smoothly. Then there is another gluttonous taste in the reading public to which the literary cuisine of to-day, especially the "smart" young writer, caters avidly. Many Americans, as well as Britons, dearly love a lord, as shown by our heiresses in their choice of husbands, a fact of which our playwrights as well as our bookwrights are aware. So Mr. Harland not only makes his heroine rich and so beautiful that her face might well have been her fortune, but she is the mediatized Princess of Zelt-Neuminster. The mediatized brand of sovereign is one who has had his sovereign activities curtailed, but is allowed to retain the "properties," so to speak, of his rank. The adorable Maria Dolores is most un-Austrian in her indifference to quarterings and their obligations, once her heart is wholly a worthy man's. Mr. Harland is said to have drawn this lovely princess from an actual Princess Christine of Lahn and Dyck, who lives at Schloss Wischenau in Moravia. We are skeptical. Maria Dolores seems too good to be true.

HENRY HARLAND.

A young Englishman, a merry, laughing boy, despite a contemptible allowance of only three thousand dollars a year, leads a beautiful life at an old castle at Saint Alessina in Lombardy. He "eats" at the parroco's for six francs fifty a day—wine included. In this old castle, once the Sferzas, the presbytery and chapel are within the walls. This English child of nature believes "the world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith, the sense of beauty, and the sense of humor." Well, John Blanchemain has them, and is heir-presumptive to an "uncommonly good title"; and when Linda Lady Blanchemain runs across him quite by chance in his Lombardy retreat, it is more of a "situation" than any in the book. With her appearance that of the other, the "one woman," is coincident, and from then on, love-making is the thing.

There is one unique character in the book, the parroco's little eleven-year-old niece, Maria Annunziata, a "parlous child," so intuitional and so forthright in speech. Her severe illness occurs most felicitously as a suture to the impending separation of the heir-presumptive and the princess actual, neither of whom knows much about the other's status.

It is a deliciously pretty story, but it is almost too elementarily sweetish. All is so genteelly nice. As for anything really sad or sundering occurring between John, with his "blue, blue eyes" and yellow hair, and his dark-eyed, dark-haired princess (tho her hair in the sun was a "somber red," which partly explains the unconventional attitude in love of that mediatized damsel)—why, the most artless reader knows that is out of the question.

While a winsome, babbling tale, it is not as good of its kind as "The Lady Paramount," which in turn was not as good as "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box." It will be read greedily by many; but it wouldn't deceive an infant.

Mr. Harland's style is perfectly suited to his motif and artistic tenderness. It is exotic and pranked out with redundant and recherché epithets, positively sophomoric in its studious zest of words. He speaks of "violets that threaded the air for yards about with their sentiment-provoking fragrance," and characterizes a feminine voice not only as "youthful and melodious," but "finished, polished, delicately modulated"; "Lady Blanchemain's eyes lighted approvingly," and in one place John "had a gesture."

VIEWS OF A LITERARY PROFESSOR.

POINTS AT ISSUE. By Henry A. Beers. Cloth, 273 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

IN this volume of nine essays, most of them reprints from magazines, Mr. Beers, professor of English literature in Yale University, expresses his views on such topics as "Literature and the Colleges," "Literature and the Civil War," "The English Lyric," "Emerson's Transcendentalism," "The Modern Feeling for Nature," "Esthetic Botany," "College Entrance Requirements in English" (a defense for Yale's position, unique among New England colleges in that no English is required), "Dialect on the Stage," and "The Queen of Hearts."

They appeal to literary folk, and as Professor Beers writes with knowledge, clearness, and style, pleasure is derived from the perusal. He is sane and logical in his views, broad and briskly independent. There is no aggressiveness, and his superiority is felt by the reader not because of any assertiveness on the part of the author.

"Literature and the Colleges" will please those who have attained literary repute without a college education. "The men who have been making our literature during the last thirty or forty years are as a rule not college graduates. Bayard Taylor, Walt Whitman—who belong, as to date, on the border line between the older and younger generation; Bret Harte, Clemens, Howells, James, Cable, Burroughs, James Whitcomb Riley, have taken none but honorary degrees." Mr. Beers quotes Mr. Gilder's statement (Mr. Gilder is not a college man), "that knowledge of their disproportionate representation in modern authorship doubtless accounts for the greater attention some of the colleges have given of late to the study of literature," and replies: "I doubt this. I do not believe that college faculties are aware of this disproportionate representation, or that they would care much about it if they were."

He then shows where the explanation must be sought. Denying any decay of literary spirit at the colleges, he imputes the fact that the universities do not turn out Hawthornes and Lowells and Longfellows to the social advancement of the community at large: the multiplication of means of extra-academic culture, increase in travel, etc.

"Emerson's Transcendentalism" is a clear and philosophical essay on dualism, pantheism, and the various blendings of the ego or the non-ego in the human seeker. Tho these essays are by a professor of literature, not all of them, it will be seen, concern literary things primarily. "The Queen of Hearts" is somewhat different from them all, so much so that one does not see reason for its inclusion in this volume. It deals with Elizabeth Stuart, granddaughter of Mary Queen of Scots and god-daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of England. As Professor Beers does not write with special enthusiasm about the lady, the surprise is the deeper to find it in its present company.

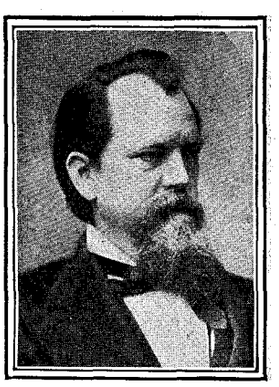
It is an interesting book, with more of interest, in fact, than of great value; but a reader whose tastes run in line with the themes selected will be glad to read it.

A GREAT SOLDIER OF THE SOUTH.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By General John B. Gordon. With Portraits. Cloth, xiii.+474 pp. Price, $3 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITH military honors and the homage of an admiring South, all that was mortal of General Gordon was laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, on January 14. That 50,000 persons viewed the body as it lay in state, while 20,000 others lined the streets as the funeral procession passed by is an indication of the deep hold the last of Lee's great generals held in the affections of his countrymen.

Than General Gordon there was no more dashing soldier, wiser counselor, or better leader in all the Confederate forces; and no commander, whether of the North or of the South, has left behind him an account of it which for sweetness, saneness, fairness, and patriotism can bear the palm from this book of reminiscences. On every page, through a narrative that is clear, simple, and not infrequently eloquent, there glows a warm spirit of geniality, of magnanimity, and of heroism such as might have animated a knight of Prince Arthur's Table Round.



GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

So able and unprejudiced an account of the war deserves the warm welcome it is meeting with in all parts of the Union, which its influence will tend to make more united still. It does not pretend to be a history of the war, describing its course in detail and analyzing the great issues and interests involved. It is the story of General Gordon and his comrades in arms, told with all modesty and grace, and the calm wisdom born of deep reflection and a long perspective. It is this personal quality that constitutes its chief charm.

At the age of twenty-nine, John B. Gordon joined the Southern army with a company of mountaineers from Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. This company, named the Raccoon Roughs from the caps they wore, was made a part of the Sixth Alabama, one of the largest regiments in the Confederate army. They had their first taste of actual war in the battle of Bull Run, or Manassas. Thenceforward almost every chapter chronicles a battle: Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and so on down to Appomattox, when the Southern army of 25,000, only 8,000 of them being able to bear arms, surrendered.

It was at Antietam that General Gordon's command, holding a posi-

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tion at General Lee's center, withstood a remarkable series of bayonet charges by Union troops and saved their position. In a furious fire at close quarters Gordon was badly wounded and carried to the rear. Owing to his escape from wounds in all previous battles, his men, who fairly idolized him, had come to look upon their leader as bullet-proof. The ministrations of Mrs. Gordon, who followed her husband all through the war, saved his life; but he was not able to return to duty at the front for seven months.

General Gordon does not devote much space to "the unseemly controversy over those brilliant but disastrous Confederate charges which lost the day at Gettysburg." Out of loyalty to Lee's memory, however, he makes one statement: "Nothing that occurred at Gettysburg, nor anything that has been written since of that battle, has lessened the conviction that, had Lee's orders been promptly and cordially executed, Meade's center on the third day would have been penetrated and the Union army overwhelmingly defeated." A similar blunder, and one almost as costly to the Confederates, occurred on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, when Gordon's plan to attack Grant's exposed left was frustrated by Generals Ewell and Early.

In summarizing the causes of the war, General Gordon presents the convictions that animated both sides; and, in reference to the phrase much used a few years ago that the South "was wholly and eternally wrong," says:

"My own well-considered and long-entertained opinion, my settled and profound conviction, the correctness of which the future will vindicate, is this: that the one thing which is 'wholly and eternally wrong' is the effort of so-called statesmen to inject one-sided and jaundiced sentiments into the youth of the country in either section. Such sentiments are neither consistent with the truth of history nor conducive to the future welfare and unity of the republic. The assumption on either side of all the righteousness and all the truth would produce a belittling arrogance and an offensive intolerance of the opposite section; or, if either section could be persuaded that it was 'wholly and eternally wrong,' it would inevitably destroy the self-respect and manhood of its people. . . . Truth, justice, and patriotism unite in proclaiming that both sides fought and suffered for liberty as bequeathed by their fathers—the one for liberty in the union of the States, the other for liberty in the independence of the States."

A prominent feature of the book is the large number of thrilling and picturesque incidents "illustrating the distinguishing magnanimity and lofty manhood of the American soldier."

THE BEAUTIFYING OF INTERIORS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE. By Esther Singleton. Illustrated by H. D. Nichols. Cloth, 393 pp. Price, $5 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE purpose of this book of goodly size, as declared by the author in the Preface, is to present a view of the various styles in furniture which mark the periods since the Renaissance, both in France and England. She also declares that, so far as her researches go, there is no work of precisely the same aim and scope. Its practical value may be gathered from this remark also in the Preface: "Any one who wants to furnish and decorate a Louis XV. boudoir properly, or a Heppelwhite dining-room, or an Empire bed-room, can find all about it in the following pages." In addition to the furniture, decorations of ceilings and walls and chimney-pieces proper to the respective periods are described and illustrated from contemporary sources.

The periods given in chronological order are: Louis XIII., the Jacobean, Louis XIV., Queen Anne, Early Georgian, Louis XV., Chippendale, Louis XVI., Heppelwhite, Sheraton, and the Empire. Of these it will be seen that the majority fall to the English side of the Channel; but it will also be seen from Miss Singleton's work how much this or that period owes to foreign sources, and how greatly it is indebted to some one great personage for its introduction and development into the new or modified style which bears the name of the period. Thus the form of Renaissance known as Henry II. owed a great deal to the taste and influence of Diane of Poitiers; while Marie de Medici, during her regency, invited Rubens to Paris, and the beginning of the pure Louis XIII. style may be said to date from his visit. She also called many of her countrymen from Italy to design new works, and so Italian taste, tho secondary to the Flemish influence, left its mark upon this modified Renaissance style. The different periods in furniture naturally blend into one another. One is often only the transition of one style into another.

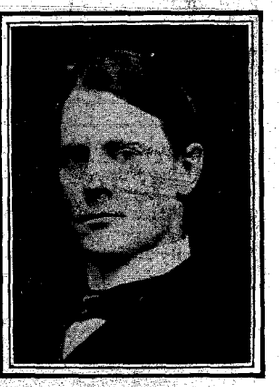
Another point to be remarked in these changes of taste which wrote themselves into *amenbles* is how magnificence would crowd out comfort. That the eye might be pleased or pompous pride regaled, the body had to suffer. As Viodet le Duc says: "Perhaps it was better to live under the reign of Louis XIV. than under that of Charles V.; but certainly Charles V. and the nobles and middle classes of his time had better lodgings and were more comfortably furnished than the lords and common people under the reign of the Great King." To-day the grandiose drawing-rooms of sumptuously furnished New York houses, with their expensive and studious arrangements in the style of a Louis, are not the rooms affected by the household in their moments of ease and recreation. *Omne tulit punctun qui miscuit utile dulci*, to quote a worn axiom of Horace, is a very true dictum for the best in furniture.

The theme Miss Singleton has selected is one that not only permits of much study, but demands it. In her very thorough exposition there is much that is fascinating and of solid interest, not only in itself, but by reason of its association.

RUSSIA AS SENATOR BEVERIDGE SAW IT.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. By Albert J. Beveridge. Cloth, 486 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Harper Brothers.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE tells of the extension of Russian influence and practical suzerainty in the Far East, and his account has special interest for the reason that he is the only man of another nation who has gone through Siberia and Manchuria with free access to every sphere of Russian activity, being at the time of his journey in 1901 the only foreigner who had been permitted to follow the line of railway construction through Manchuria. He writes, too, with a lack of prejudice against the Russians which is not usual to Occidental minds.



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

In the first chapters the author speaks entirely of Russian operations in Manchuria. He is undoubtedly impressed with the thoroughness of the methods employed in the occupation. Everything points to permanency, he says: solidly constructed railway buildings; towns modern in appearance and built of brick and stone, with substantial public buildings; farms already settled by Russians and profitably operated; the not inconsiderable colonization effected by the families of the thousands of railroad employees, each of whom settles permanently in the district to which he is assigned; and, finally, the contentment of the Chinese themselves, who fraternize with their Slav employers, gladly do their work and pocket their pay. This idea of permanency is given free expression in the unofficial speech of all subjects of the Czar on the frontier, all Siberia, all Manchuria. Among the lower grades of civil and military employees it is so fixed an idea as to have become an unconscious one.

Altho the Russians are slothful, Senator Beveridge says, their course in Manchuria has been wonderfully modern. By the side of every filthy, reeking Chinese town has arisen a clean, orderly Russian town, with wide streets, often paved, handsome residences, public buildings, amusement-halls, churches, parks with band-stands, drives—in every respect like the modern small cities of our Middle West. Thus is the Chinese population of Manchuria being taught, not by precept but by example.

One of the great services Russia has rendered Manchuria and all the countries of the globe that sought to trade with that province was the destruction of the thriving bands of brigands who infested the country, and whose power had so grown that they captured every shipment of goods across the country not previously protected by insurance in an office established by the bandits for that purpose. The Russians, it seems, in a short war on these marauders, slew over two thousand, and hunted the remaining few to the far corners of the empire.

Senator Beveridge finds the Russian to have more understanding of the Oriental temperament and Oriental conditions than is possessed by any other European people, and scarcely less than the Japanese themselves have. Because of this fact Russia has succeeded so well in eastern Asia. It is feared and hated in war, but liked in peace. The Russian never retreats from ground once occupied, and when he makes war he is terrible. He never parleys. In peace he is quiet, orderly, just. He minds his own business, and is kind, untiringly patient, and conciliatory. But when he makes war he makes it so thoroughly that he never needs do the same job over again. This is the key-note, as sounded by Skobeleff, the hero of all Russians: "My system is this—to strike hard, and keep on hitting until resistance is completely over; then at once to form ranks, cease slaughter, and be kind and humane to the prostrate enemy."

This, Senator Beveridge declares, has been the key-note of the Russian advance in the East; this, and a certain preparedness typical of the Russian soldier and the Russian statesman.

The book leaves one with the impression that Senator Beveridge, while not elated with the course of events, has an unbounded admiration for the master minds that planned this progress of empire, and for the consummate skill and untiring patience with which these plans have, bit by bit, been carried out.

Several chapters on American trade relations with the Orient contain a surprising amount of information and are pregnant with suggestion. The announcement that our consuls are esteemed and even envied by the diplomatic corps of other countries will doubtless come as a pleasant surprise.

The book is verbose, unnecessarily personal, and repetitious. Yet it is a book which no well-informed man would care to miss, and one which, having started, he would not readily lay aside.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Chats on Writers and Books."—John N. Crawford. (2 volumes, 834 pp.; price, $5 net. Charles H. Sergel Company, Chicago.)

"The Baltimore *Sun* Almanac for 1904."

"The Holy Grail."—Mary Hanford Ford. (Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago.)

"Abraham Lincoln and His Presidency."—Joseph H. Barrett. (2 volumes, 800 pp.; price, $5 net. Robert Clark Company, Cincinnati.)

"Lux Crucis."—Samuel M. Gardenhire. (392 pp.; price, $1 50. Harper & Bros.)

"Samuel Chapman Armstrong."—Edith Armstrong Talbot. (301 pp.; price, $1.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Songs by the Way."—Edith Virginia Bradt. (74 pp. The Neale Company, Washington.)

"Jeremy Taylor."—Edmund Gosse. The Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Church and Young Men."—Frank Graves Cressey and Charles Richmond Henderson. (233 pp.; $1.25 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"The American Prisoner."—Eden Phillpots. (506 pp.; price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.)

"A Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis." (The Charity Organization Society of New York City.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sir Francis Drake.

By LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

Brother of Shakespeare—brothers as men must be
Who sail together an uncharted sea,
Daring what others would not dare or dream,
Fixing their eyes unswerving on the gleam
That through the darkness and the storm must lead
On to the strange new world, the fair fresh deed,
"Freebooter" to the thoughts of lesser men,
"Barbarian" to the critic's bitter pen—
Brother of Shakespeare, Shakespeare's England now
Might make us less her lovers, but that thou,
Lifting her up to wonder in men's eyes,
Even so did make her worth the glad surprise
That turns a poet's brain to joy and song,
To rapture and enchantment's eager throng
Of noble Imogenes, sad Romeos,
Fair Rosalinds, and antic Dromios;
That makes the heart a passion and a thrill,
A wonder and a silence sweet and still.

Brother of Shakespeare, England's strength and will,
As he was England's heart and mind, I fill
One brimming beaker to the sword that hung
Close at thy side, the ready hands that flung
The power of Spain upon the tumbling seas
With careless laughter as of kings at ease;
One brimming beaker as the pledge goes round
And in our ears the world-wide surges sound.

—From *The Reader*.

Leap Year Prospects.

Dawn, at whose breaking the hearts of the gloomy
Quicken like trees at the presage of Spring,
Tell me of Her that is coming to woo me,
Coming to wed me, her bridegroom, her king!
Year, whose propitious arrival may restitute
Courage in celibates worn at the knee,
Friend of philogamists baffled and destitute,
What of the bride you are bringing to me?

Is she a maiden commanding and queenly—
Deepeyed and beautiful—pleasant and plain?
Is she—great Weller!—a widow, serenely
Settled on trying her fortunes again?
Or is she fairly dainty and winsome—
Sweet one-and-twenty, or still in her teens?
Speak of her looks and her ways and put in some
Sound information concerning her "means."

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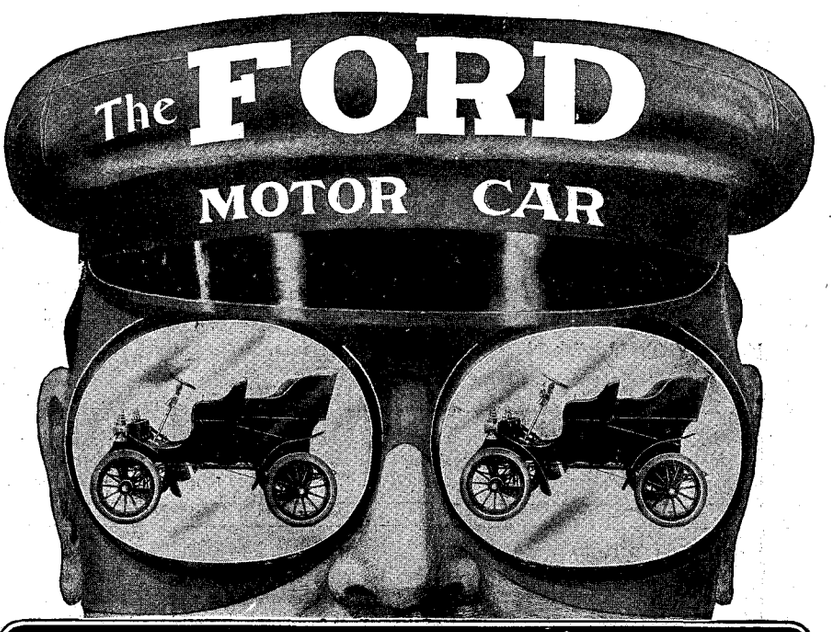

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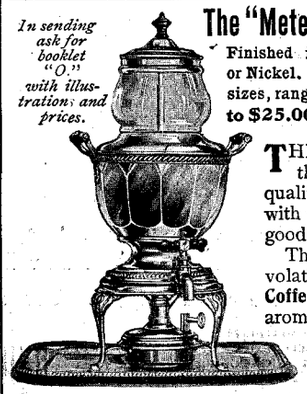

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How will she woo me? With ogling and deep sighs,
Floods of hyperbole, butter, and gush?
Should I be placidly blind to her sheeps' eyes?
How in the world could I compass a blush?
Say, if the lady insists upon kneeling,
Calls me "beloved," it may be, or "sweet,"
What sort of lunatic shall I be feeling?
What shall I do with my hands and my feet?

When, in response to her fervid persuasion,
I have emitted a faltering "Yes,"
Who should proceed to improve the occasion,
Which should impart the initial caress?
If she takes liberties, ought I to scold her?
Is it "laid down," or a matter of taste,
Which head reclines on the other one's shoulder,
Whose arm encircles the other one's waist?

Truly, O Leap Year, your sporting tradition,
When it's applied to a definite fact,
Rather inverts one's accustomed position,
Rather demands the employment of tact?
Still, it displays a refreshingly bright side;
Novel, as well; for however things go,
I'm not afraid of them—I'm on the right side—
I needn't fear that monotonous "No!"

—From *Punch.*

From "The Song of the Saw-Mill."

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

Piston and lever and rod, with the steam-wreaths round them melting,
Duly their task fulfil;
Quick in the round of obedience, pulley and shaft and belting
Leap to the law of the mill.

I am the Word and the Law, unpitying, final, terrific,
Cleaving them through and through;
I am the Word and the Law, joyful, supreme, vivific,
Heralding birth anew.

Memory am I to them as I spin through the heart of their being,
Memory and Prophecy,
Singing aloud in their ear the song of the years that are fleeing,
Shouting the years to be.

Measures unknown I am mixing for them, the tumult of people,
Sway of the sea-going deck,
Swirl of light women whirling to music, chime of the steeple,
Wail of the blackened wreck;

Shuffle of gamesters, scuffle of shoppers, chatter and clatter,
Walking of them that grieve,
Swinging of bridges and singing of railways, feet of children a-patter—
These, prophetic, I weave.

Vast and unresting my shriek,
Insistent, sibilant, grim.
While the endless pulleys creak
I whirl to a swiftness dim,
Blurred to a motionless speed,
Center and jagged rim,
Stirred to a splendid greed,
Singing my terrible rede,
I whirl to a swiftness dim.

I am the Word and the Law, unpitying, final, terrific,
Cleaving them through and through;
I am the Word and the Law, joyful, supreme, vivific,
Heralding birth anew.

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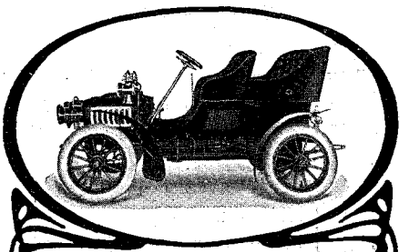

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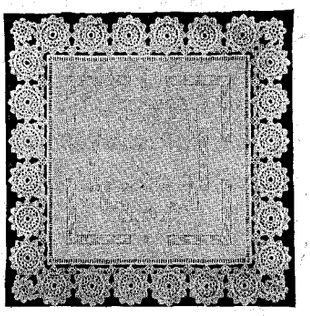

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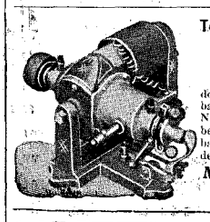

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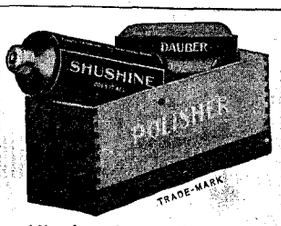

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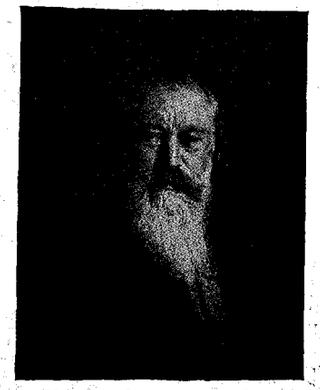

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PERSONALS.

Gordon on the Hustings.—One of the notable traits of the late General Gordon's character was his quickness in response to what appeared to be embarrassing questions. The Atlanta *Journal* recalls these two illustrations:

Once in a political controversy with General Toombs the general said in speaking of the wound in General Gordon's face: "If he had been shot in the back instead of in the front he would never have been heard of." To which General Gordon promptly responded: "If General Toombs had ever been shot at all you may be sure it would have been in the back."

Another memorable scene was one recounted to the writer by Fulton Colville, now a prominent lawyer of Atlanta. In the famous Gordon-Bacon contest for governor, General Gordon was to speak in Polk County, at Cedartown. As Mr. Colville puts it: "Polk was a Bacon county, and when General Gordon arose to speak it was clear that the great majority was against him. Some one in the audience, remembering that Gordon had voted for Greeley in 1872, but forgetting that Greeley had signed Robert E. Lee's bond in 1865, arose and said to the General: 'I want to ask you a question.' 'Ask it,' replied the general. 'Well,' said the questioner, 'I want to know why you voted for Horace Greeley?' Gordon, with his loud, clear, musical and matchless voice, replied with great deliberation:

"'Because he signed the bond of my chieftain.'"

Gordon carried Polk and was elected governor.

More Recollections of Lincoln.—Gibson William Harris, once a law student in Lincoln and Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847, in his "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" now appearing in *The Woman's Home Companion*, tells how Lincoln used to deal with his clients. He writes:

Any statement made to him by a client Mr. Lincoln held as sacred. No secret of the confessional was ever more jealously guarded. Remembering how frequently I heard him tell clients that his clerk could be depended on for the same reticence, and therefore no hesitancy need be felt about stating the facts exactly as they were, I have never felt the liberty to discuss certain criminal cases that I became familiar with at the office. In all of them Mr. Lincoln succeeded, I believe, in bringing about a settlement outside the courts, making no charge for his services; but where the wrongdoing was an aggravated one the guilty party never got off without a severe lecture. At times these tongue-lashings of his were terrible to hear, for on occasion he could prove himself a master of invective.

From personal knowledge I can corroborate the statement often printed that under no circumstances would he consent to appear for a side he knew was in the wrong. He spared no pains to get at the truth before accepting a retainer. In going to law, a man's instinct is the same as in courting—he is sure to put his best foot foremost. Lincoln would say to the litigant: "Don't give me your strong points; they will take care of themselves. Tell me your weak points, and after that I can advise what is best to be done."

I believe it literally true that by his counsel more cases were settled without trial than through litigation. He never asked a fee for bringing about such a termination, and when I took the liberty once of saying it would be no more than fair for him to make *some* charge, he laughed good-naturedly, and said: "They won't care to pay me; they don't think I have earned a fee unless I take the case into court and make a

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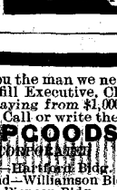

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speech or two." In case the dispute was of so trivial a nature as to render it unlikely that it would go any farther than a magistrate's office, his habit was to refer the party to some one or other of the young attorneys, for whom he always had a good word ready.

Mr. Harris also discovered that Mr. Lincoln wrote poetry:

By accident I made the interesting discovery that Mr. Lincoln himself wrote poetry, and, so far as I was capable of judging, poetry above the mediocre. In arranging the books and papers in the office one morning, I came across two, or it may have been three, quires of letter-paper stitched together, lying inside the office desk, and on turning the leaves I saw they were covered with stanzaed effusions in Mr. Lincoln's neat running-hand, all evidently original. As I remember, they were all, or nearly all, iambics and pensive in tone. When he came in, I went to the desk, drew out the manuscript, and held it up, with the unnecessary and possibly impertinent inquiry whether the poems were his. He simply said, "Where did you find it?" took the manuscript out of my hand, rolled it up, and stuffed it in his coat-tail pocket. It was never seen afterward. My impression is that when he went home that noon the roll was incontinently stuck in the fire.

Mentioning my discovery to Mr. Herndon, I was told: "Yes, he has sometimes scribbled verses, I believe, but he seems unwilling to have it known." What interest, what priceless worth these self-same scribblings would have were they extant to-day!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Unionism.—CLERK: "I want more salary, sir, because I am going to get married!"

EMPLOYER: "But I don't believe in 'unions' raising the price of labor."—*Puck.*

Passing It On.—ELSIE: "There's a man at the door, pa, who says he wants to 'see the boss of the house.'"

PA: "Tell your mother."

MA (calling down-stairs): "Tell Bridget."—Philadelphia *Fress.*

The Amount Requisite.—CHOLLY: "How much money would a man have to have to marry you?"

SHE: "Is it yourself you have in mind?"

CHOLLY: "Ye-es, I suppose so."

SHE: "All there is."—*Smart Set.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

February 1.—The mobilization of the Manchurian reserves is announced from St. Petersburg.

February 3.—Advices from Tokyo and St Petersburg tell of further preparations for war. Russian war-ships in the harbor of Port Arthur join the squadron outside. Russia gives Admiral Alexeieff authority to declare war.

February 4.—The Russian response to Japan's

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last note is forwarded to Tokyo, and it is not believed that it will prove satisfactory. It is reported that six thousand Russian troops leave Port Arthur for Chemulpo, Korea.

February 6.—It is reported from Tokyo that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia had been broken off.

February 7.—The severance of diplomatic relations is confirmed. The Russian and Japanese ministers and legation staffs are ordered to leave Tokyo and St. Petersburg without delay.

Both Russia and Japan issue statements: Russia blaming Japan, and Japan justifying the step by Russian procrastination and movement of troops toward Korea. In her reply to Japan Russia denies the four chief demands of Japan, viz.: those as to a treaty recognizing China's sovereignty over Manchuria, as to the independence of Korea, as to the fortification of Southern Korea, and as to a neutral zone on both side of the Yalu River.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 1.—Cubans at Cienfuegos cover with mud the shield of the United States consulate.

Governor Wright and Vice-Governor Ide, of the Philippines, are inaugurated at Manila.

February 2.—King Edward opens Parliament with imposing ceremonials.

A report reaches Panama that Colombian troops have invaded Panama and are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast.

February 3.—The Servian Cabinet resigns.

The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja in Southwest Africa are relieved, but the German losses are heavy.

Home Rule is declared an impossibility by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons.

February 4.—The Uruguayan government forces are defeated by the revolutionists, and retreat to Montevideo, the capital.

February 6.—A company of German colonists in an attack on Omaruru, in German Northwest Africa, is repulsed with considerable loss, and the company is surrounded by hostile tribesmen.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 1.—*Senate:* A committee is appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Dietrich. Senator Morgan delivers his last extended speech against the Panama Canal treaty.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation is discussed. Congressmen Thayer and Grosvenor engage in a spirited debate on the Panama question.

February 2.—*Senate:* Senators Clark and Fairbanks make strong speeches in support of the President's Panama policy.

House: A resolution is passed giving Mr. Degetau, the Commissioner to Congress from Porto Rico, authority equal to that of a territorial delegate; he immediately introduces a bill making Porto Ricans citizens of the United States.

February 3.—*Senate:* A lively debate takes place over the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition.

House: Members from Kentucky and Indiana discuss the Goebel murder case.

February 4.—*Senate:* Senator Gorman attacks the policy of a larger navy.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, carrying $1,996,600, is passed.

February 5.—*Senate:* The Urguent Defieiency bill

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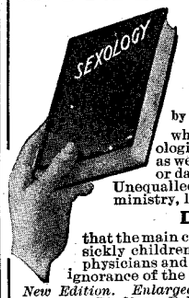

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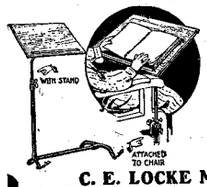

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is passed, containing provision for a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition.

House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 1.—Elihu Root retires from the Cabinet, and William H. Taft becomes Secretary of War; unusual honors are shown to Mr. Root as he leaves for New York.

Governor Odell, of New York, refuses to extradite William Ziegler to Missouri, where he is wanted on the charges of bribery.

February 2.—William C. Whitney dies at New York.

The lower house of the Kentucky Legislature kills a bill to disfranchise the negroes in that State.

Because President Roosevelt inducted Secretary Taft into the War Office with military honors, it is said that the ambassadors of the foreign governments will ask the United States to receive them with military honors.

February 4.—Secretary Shaw notifies national banks holding government funds to be prepared for a 20 per cent. withdrawal to meet payments for the Panama Canal property and franchise.

February 5.—Senator Hanna is suffering from typhoid fever; his physicians predict recovery, but think his illness will be long and tedious.

February 6.—Washington authorities order warships to Santo Domingo to put an end to intolerable conditions of anarchy which have long menaced life and property of Americans in that republic.

February 7.—The heart of Baltimore's business section is swept by fire, causing a loss of many millions of dollars worth of property.

CHESS.

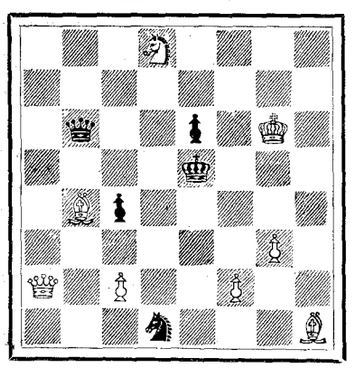
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor. LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 904.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By F. GAMAGE.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3S4; 8; 1q2p1K1; 4k3; 1Bp5; 6P1 Q1P2P2; 3S3B.

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Problem 905.

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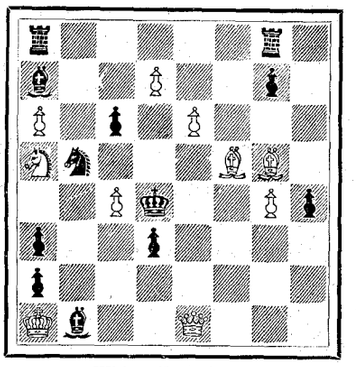

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	2.	3. Q x R P, mate
	Q x B	
1.	2. R—K 3	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
P x P	K x R	
	2.	3. Q x P(Kt 5), mate
	B x R	
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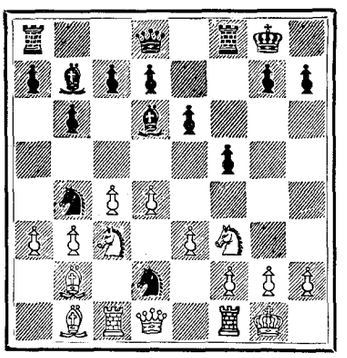
NARRAWAY. *White.*	YOUNG. *Black.*	NARRAWAY. *White.*	YOUNG. *Black.*
1 Kt—K B 3	P—K B 4	7 P—Q Kt 3	B—Kt 2
2 P—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3	8 B—Kt 2	Kt—K 5
3 Kt—B 3	P—K 3	9 Castles	Kt—R 3
4 P—Q 4	B—K 2	10 R—Q B sq	Kt—Kt 5 (b)
5 P—K 3	Castles.	11 B—Kt sq	B—Q 3 (c)
6 B—Q 3 (a)	P—Q Kt 3	12 P—Q R 3	Kt—Q 7!

Position after Black's twelfth move.



White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
13 Kt x Kt	B x R P, ch	36 K—K 2	P x P
14 K x B	Q—R 5 ch	37 B P x P	P—B 3
15 K—Kt sq	B x P	38 P x P	P—Q 4 (i)
16 P—K B 4 (d)	R—K B 3	39 B-B sq, ch	K—K 4
17 Kt—B 3	B x Kt	40 P x P	Q—R 2
18 Q x B (e)	R—Kt 3 ch	41 R x R	P x R
19 Q—Kt 2	Q—R 6	42 R—R sq	P—R 4
20 Q x R	P x Q	43 B—Q 2	Q—K 2
21 R—B 2	K—B 2	44 R x P	K—Q 5 ch
22 R—K sq	R—K R sq (f)	45 K—B 2	K—Q 6
23 R—Kt 2	P—K Kt 4	46 B—B 4	Q x P
24 P x Kt (g)	P—Kt 5	47 K—Kt 3	Q—K 8 ch
25 Kt—K 4 (h)	P x Kt	48 K—Kt 4	Q—K sq
26 B x P	Q—R 8 ch	49 P—B 7	K—B 6
27 K—B 2	P—Kt 6 ch	50 R—K 2	Q-K Kt sq, ch
28 K—K 2	Q—R 4 ch	51 B—Kt 5	Q-Q B sq, ch
29 B—B 3	Q—K B 4	52 R—K 6	P—Kt 4
30 K—Q 2	R—R 7	53 B—Q 8	K x P
31 R-K B sq	P—K Kt 4	54 K—B 4	Q - Q 2
32 P x P	K—Kt 3	55 B—Kt 4	Q x Q P
33 P—Q 5	K x P	56 R—K 3 ch	K—Kt 7
34 P—K 4	Q—R 6	57 B—B 6 ch and wins (j)	
35 R(B sq)—K Kt sq	K—B 5		

Notes.

(a) According to the principles of "Minor Tactics," this B should be developed at K 2.

(b) Preparing for the onslaught. This Kt plays an important part in the combination, cutting off the escape of K by B 2 and Q 3.

(c) His intention is now manifest. White could have evaded the attack in several ways; but believing it to be unsound chose to let it come.

(d) If K x B, R—B 3 wins.

(e) Any other play would have led to a most difficult game for White. The sacrifice of Q for R is probably the only way to prevent a win for Black.

(f) Black makes full use of all the force he has, bringing the K to the front a few moves later.

(g) For twelve moves, this Kt has been *en prise*;

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but because of the fierce attack, White couldn't capture it.

(h) The move that turns the tide. The K B entering the field, leaves Black with no hope but a possible Draw by perpetual check.

(i) The final sacrifice of desperation. Hoping to get his Q inside White's trenches.

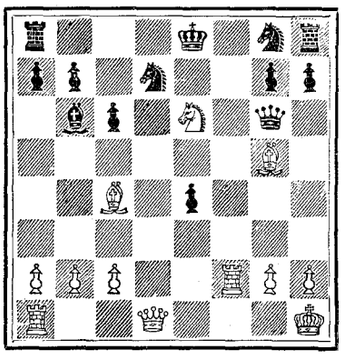
(j) Mr. Young states that this is the first correspondence game that he has ever lost. If it had not been for Mr. Narraway's most exact play and timely counter-sacrifices, Black's daring and most ingenious sacrifices would, probably, have won the victory.

An Australian Brilliant.

Philidor's Defense.

GOLDSMITH. *White.*	ESLING. *Black.*	GOLDSMITH. *White.*	ESLING. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 Castles	Q B x P
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3 (a)	10 B—Q B 4	P—K 6 (e)
3 P—Q 4	P—K B 4 (b)	11 Q Kt—K 4 (f)	P x Kt (g)
4 P x K P	B P x P	12 Kt x B	P x P ch
5 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 4	13 K—R sq	B—Kt 3
6 P—K 6	B—B 4	14 B—K Kt 5	Q—Kt 3
7 Kt—Q B 3 (c)	Q—B 3 (d)	15 R x P	Kt—Q 2 (h)
8 B—Kt 5 ch	P—B 3		

Position after Black's 15th move.



White mates in five moves.

Notes.

(a) This move is "Philidor's Defense."

(b) The usual move is P x P. Morphy played the text-move, and Reichhelm says that it is Philidor's "pet variation."

(c) Kt—B 7 is the most tempting move; but it gives Black an opportunity to get an attacking position by 7.., Q—B 3.

(d) White's 7th, Kt—Q B 3 nullifies the force of this move.

(e) Notice that if Black takes B with P on his 9th or 10th move, White replies with Kt x Q P, with a winning position.

(f) A splendid rejoinder to Black's fine move, 10.., P—K 6.

(g) This is bad enough; but anything else is worse.

(h) If B x R, 16 Q mates.

How Marshall Plays the Ruy Lopez.

The following game was played in the Glasgow Club, by Mr. F. J. Marshall (*sans voir*), against J. McKee and F. G. Harris (consulting).

MARSHALL. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 Kt—B 6 ch (e)	B x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	15 P x B	Q Kt—Q 5
3 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 3	16 Q—R 4	Kt x Kt ch
4 Castles	Kt x P	17 P x Kt	Q—Q sq
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2 (a)	18 B—K Kt 5	K—R sq
6 P x P	Castles	19 P—K B 4	R—Kt sq
7 Q—Q 5(b)	Kt—B 4	20 R—K 3	Kt—B sq
8 B—K 3	Kt—K 3(c)	21 K R—K sq	P—Q B 4
9 Kt—Q B 3	Q—K sq (d)	22 R—R 3	P—B 5
10 Q R—K sq	P—Q Kt 3	23 K R—K 3	P x B
11 Q—K 4	B—Kt 2	24 White mates in three moves.	
12 Kt—Q 5	R—Kt sq		
13 B—Q 3	P—K Kt 3		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) This form of the Ruy Lopez I consider too close, as it allows White to get a fine development.

(b) I prefer this to the more usual Q—K 2.

(c) Altho this Kt seems well posted, yet it causes Black trouble.

(d) In order to play either P—Q 3, or P—Q Kt 3.

(e) The exchange could have won here by 14 B—R 6; if then 14.., Kt—Kt 2; 15 Kt-B 6 ch, B x Kt; 16 P x B, the Kt at Kt 2 must move, and the exchange is lost; but line of play adopted is more simple, and it pins the King-side completely.

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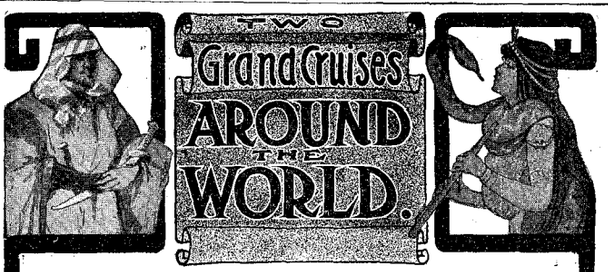

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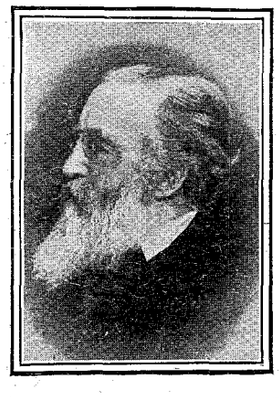

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